



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

China

**FBIS-CHI-90-035
Wednesday
21 February 1990**

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-035

CONTENTS

21 February 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

U.S. Linked in Plot To Assassinate Mao, Others [Tokyo KYODO]	1
'Peaceful Evolution' Seen As Class Struggle [NANFANG RIBAO 10 Jan]	1

United States & Canada

Jiang Zemin Meets Canadian Executive [XINHUA]	2
Article Criticizes U.S. 'Bourgeois' Politics [YANGCHENG WANBAO 14 Feb]	2

Northeast Asia

Official Rules Out Diplomatic Ties With ROK [Hong Kong MING PAO 21 Feb]	4
---	---

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Malaysian Ambassador Meets Yang Shangkun [XINHUA]	4
Vanuatuan Leaders Meet Economic Delegation [XINHUA]	4
New Efforts To Settle Cambodian Issue Discussed [Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION 29 Jan]	4

Near East & South Asia

Further Reportage on Qin Jiwei Visit to Pakistan	6
Meets President Khan [XINHUA]	6
Speaks With Bhutto [XINHUA]	6
RENMIN RIBAO Views Israeli 'Dog Commando'	7

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zhu Xun Delegation Ends Gambia Visit [XINHUA]	7
Vice Premier Wu Xueqian Fetes Mauritius Group [XINHUA]	7

West Europe

Diplomat Accepts West Europe Affairs Post [HONGKONG STANDARD 21 Feb]	7
Trade Venture Established in West Germany [Tianjin Radio]	8

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Li Peng Speaks at Nationality Affairs Conference [XINHUA]	9
Nationalities Affairs Award Ceremony Held [XINHUA]	13
Commentary Views Nationality Policy Education [XINHUA]	14
Li Peng Urges Reduction in Elementary Homework [XINHUA]	15
Fewer Students Enrolled in Higher Institutions [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	15
State Council May Further Restrict Foreign Study [Hong Kong MING PAO 21 Feb]	16
Commission Warns Against Overcharging Students [CHINA DAILY 17 Feb]	17
Government Bans Student-Run Private Businesses [Beijing International]	17
Standard Language Test for Foreigners Started [XINHUA]	17

Zhao 'Likely' To Suffer Humiliation at NPC [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 21 Feb]	18
Wang Renzhong Addresses CPPCC Meeting [XINHUA]	18
NPC's Liao Hansheng Ends Sichuan Inspection [Chengdu Radio]	19
Minister Announces Upgrading of State Housing [CHINA DAILY 21 Feb]	19
Communist Party Tightens Controls on Mass Media [KYODO]	20
KMT Revolutionary Committee Holds Plenum [XINHUA]	20
RENMIN RIBAO Views Marxist Democracy [5 Feb]	21
CYL Circular Urges Study of Marxist Theories [XINHUA]	24
Newspaper Carries QIUSHI Table of Contents [RENMIN RIBAO 15 Feb]	24

Military

PLA Tightens Grip on Local Military Units [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 21 Feb]	25
Official Stresses Political Work [JIEFANGJUN BAO 25 Jan]	25
Civil Air Defense Soft Science Center Set Up [JIEFANGJUN BAO 1 Feb]	26

Economic & Agricultural

Journal Carries Li Peng Article on Reform [XINHUA]	26
East Asia Bank To Open Dalian Branch [HONG KONG STANDARD (BUSINESS STANDARD) 21 Feb]	27
Foreign Exchange Regulation Market Takes Shape [RENMIN RIBAO 13 Feb]	28
Conference Notes Improved Export Product Quality [XINHUA]	28
Wu Xueqian Addresses Tourism Work Conference [XINHUA]	28
Commentator Discusses New Automobile Group [RENMIN RIBAO 12 Feb]	29
National Survey Views Grasslands Potential [XINHUA]	30
Song Jian Attends Spark Plan Awards Meeting [Beijing Radio]	31

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Fujian Leaders, Cadres Visit Grass Roots [FUJIAN RIBAO 22 Jan]	32
Jiang Chunyun Attends Hebei History Meeting [Jinan Radio]	33
Governor Wu Guanzheng Plants Trees in Jiangxi [Nanchang Radio]	33

Central-South Region

Guangdong Faces Conscription Difficulties [Hong Kong MING PAO 17 Feb]	33
Guangdong Arrests Illegal Emigration Gang [WEN WEI PO 19 Feb]	34
Guangxi Propaganda Chief Views Journalism Work [Nanning Radio]	34
Guangxi Officials Outline 1990 Tasks [Nanning Radio]	35
Guan Guangfu Writes on Hubei Water Transportation [RENMIN RIBAO 6 Feb]	36
Hunan Urges Learning From Lei Feng [Changsha Radio]	36

Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei Attends Guizhou CPPCC Session [Guiyang Radio]	37
Tibet Meeting Discusses Riot Quelling [Lhasa Radio]	37
Hu Jintao Commends Tibet Armed Police Forces	37
Makes Speech [Lhasa Radio]	37
Reviews Parade [Lhasa Radio]	38
Pu Chaozhu Attends Yunnan Celebration Meeting [Kunming Radio]	38

North Region

Li Ximing Lectures Leading Beijing Cadres [XINHUA]	39
Xing Chongzhi Attends Hebei Work Conference [HEBEI RIBAO 15 Jan]	39
Hebei Secretary Greets Spring Festival [HEBEI RIBAO 17 Jan]	40

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben Speaks at Heilongjiang Meeting [Harbin Radio]	40
Sun Weiben at Heilongjiang Education Conference [Harbin Radio]	40
He Zhukang Visits Jilin Iron and Steel Company [Changchun Radio]	42

Northwest Region

Secretary Li Ziqi Inspects Gansu Rural Areas [Lanzhou Radio]	42
Shaanxi Holds Clean Government Forum [Xian Radio]	42
Xinjiang To Send Cadres to Rural Areas [Urumqi Radio]	43
Song Hanliang Attends Meeting [Urumqi Radio]	43

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Reunification Alliance Members Visit Mainland	45
Group Welcomed at Airport [Beijing Radio]	45
Meets With Wang Renzhong [Beijing Radio]	45
Meets With Social Scientists [XINHUA]	46
Meets With Wu Xueqian [XINHUA]	46
Meets With Jiang, Others [XINHUA]	47
'Riot' Delays Legislative Branch Election [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	47
Overseas Compatriots Invited To View Asian Games [XINHUA]	48
Xiamen Seeks More Taiwan Investment [XINHUA]	48

TAIWAN

Clashes Postpone Legislative Yuan Chief Election [CNA]	49
Li Teng-hui Warns Against Opposition Protests [CNA]	49
New Rule Approved for Presidium Membership [CNA]	49
Li Huan Denies Split Within Kuomintang [Taipei Radio]	49
Police Arrest Mainlander Using False Passport [CHINA POST 12 Feb]	50
Ambassador on PRC Attempt at Paraguayan Ties [Taipei International]	50
Commentary on Mainland Crackdown on Students [Taipei International]	50
Envoy to ROK on Taipei-Seoul-Peking Ties [CNA]	51
State Concerned About ROK Seeking PRC Meeting [CNA]	51
Official Urges Communists To Promote Democracy [Taipei International]	51
Ministry Approves Seven International Projects [CNA]	52
Trade Center To Upgrade Status in Brazil [CNA]	52
Italy Agrees to Representative Office [Taipei International]	52

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

UK Envoy Defends Negotiations With Mainland [SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST 18 Feb]	53
Legislator Denounces 'Secret Deal' [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Feb]	53
Further Reportage on Basic Law Draft Completion	54
UK Foreign Secretary Comments [XINHUA]	54
NPC Members Praise Draft [XINHUA]	54
'Rubber Stamp' Charge Denied [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Feb]	54
Zhou Nan Seeks To Calm Protesters [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 20 Feb]	55
Commentator Lauds Draft Work [CHINA DAILY 19 Feb]	55
Article Hails Draft Completion [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	56
Jiang Zemin, Li Peng Meet 'Noted' Personage	57
Jiang Meeting 19 Feb [XINHUA]	57
Li Meeting 20 Feb [XINHUA]	57
Mainland Assistance To Control Refugees Viewed [SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST 18 Feb]	57

General

U.S. Linked in Plot To Assassinate Mao, Others

OW1002083190 Tokyo KYODO in English
1035 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 8 KYODO—Two secret agents—a Japanese and an Italian—working for a U.S. intelligence organization were sentenced to death in Beijing for plotting to assassinate the leaders of the Chinese revolution some 40 years ago, a Chinese newspaper disclosed in a report published Thursday.

The previously unknown plot is revealed in the latest issue of the semiweekly CHINA EDUCATIONAL NEWS, which named the Japanese as Ryuichi Yamaguchi. It said he was recruited as a secret agent by a U.S. intelligence organization in Beijing in 1946, but gave no details of his identity.

The report did not say whether the death sentence on either Yamaguchi or the Italian was carried out.

The Italian, a close associate of Yamaguchi, was a secret agent named "Anton" who operated a company making fire extinguishers, it said.

Investigators found parts of a howitzer cannon at the factory and Anton admitted the plot, according to the report. The discovery led to the arrest of a ring of agents, including an unidentified French national, it said.

They were accused of plotting to assassinate the late Mao Zedong and other leaders in Beijing's Tiananmen Square during a National day rally in October 1950, one year after the establishment of the People's Republic.

The report said Yamaguchi had checked out the square ready for the assassination attempt in May 1950, and sent a registered letter to the General Headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Tokyo. The letter, which was intercepted by the Chinese, contained a sketch showing the trajectory of a cannon shot to be fired at the Chinese leaders, it said.

'Peaceful Evolution' Seen As Class Struggle

40050014 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese
10 Jan 90 p 4

[Article by Yao Bolin 1202 2672 2651: "We Must Resolutely and Tirelessly Fight to Oppose 'Peaceful Evolution'"]

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin has lately repeatedly emphasized, "The struggle to carry out 'peaceful evolution' and the struggle to oppose it are long-term struggles. All of the peoples in our country and all party cadres, particularly leading cadres, must be highly vigilant. It is of immense practical and historical importance that we study and implement General Secretary Jiang's important instruction.

The birth of the scientific socialist ideology and social system with its opposing stance to the capitalist ideology and system presages the eventual supersession of the entire capitalist system with the socialist system. Thus, the establishment, solidification, perfection, and development of the socialist system dealt a blow to and threatened the capitalist system of hired labor. This meant that the hostile international forces had to use, alternately, two strategies, military might and "peaceful evolution," to strangle and wipe out the newborn socialist system. The shift in strategy of the hostile Western forces to the use of "peaceful evolution" was made when military intervention failed or when changes in society made the use of military force an impractical proposition. After World War II, monopoly capitalism often used, in addition to flagrant violence, the latter technique, namely, the scheme of using internal forces in socialist countries to bring about change and restore the old system and rule. During the 1980s, Western capitalist countries and socialist countries both underwent remarkable changes. On one hand, even though Western capitalist countries were fundamentally unable to extricate themselves from the perplexities and restrictions imposed by basic social contradictions, they were nonetheless able to develop relative economic and technological superiority by adopting some measures which alleviated the contradictions and by seizing opportunities presented by the new technological revolution. On the other hand, some socialist countries, having followed a rigid system for a long time and experienced some setbacks and mistakes, suffered in their economic development. As a result, socialist countries one after the other began reforming and opening themselves up to the outside world in order to further perfect and develop the socialist system. At the same time that they realized great achievements from reform, they ran into unavoidable complications and difficulties, all of which are problems on the road of progress. However, in the eyes of hostile international forces, this was a "historic opportunity" to carry out the "peaceful evolution" that they had plotted for these countries. Hence, they mobilized various forces to wage a "gunpowderless third world war." Harsh reality tells us that "peaceful evolution" is by no means an over-alarms exaggeration; it is a major danger that socialist countries face. The disturbance and counter-revolutionary violence in our country that took place between spring and summer last year, not to mention those occurring at other times in the past, was in reality a major step taken by hostile domestic and international forces to carry out the strategy of "peaceful evolution" in China. It revealed their viciously plotted scheme to overthrow the Chinese communist leadership and socialist system.

Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in his National Day speech, "Class struggle is no longer the main conflict in our society, but it still exists to a certain extent and may even intensify under certain conditions. It is in this area that hostile international forces have found a basis upon which to carry out "peaceful evolution." The political turmoil that took place throughout the country and particularly in Beijing, proves incontrovertibly that the struggle between Chinese people opposing "peaceful evolution" and people inside and outside of China trying

to implement "peaceful evolution" is not only a special manifestation of class struggle in the international sphere but is also a special manifestation of class struggle within a certain sphere of China's own society. In real life in China there is still a very small minority of people who are envious of people under capitalism. They have grown doubtful or unsure about the inherent superiority of the socialist system, confused about the future of reform in socialist China, and have even deviated. Because of these and other reasons, we experienced for a period of time in our country the trend of bourgeois liberalism, which created an atmosphere in which the strategy of "peaceful evolution" could prevail. It was under these circumstances that some people who stubbornly held fast to bourgeois liberal ideas colluded with external hostile forces, created chaos and violence in China, and schemed to overthrow the leadership of the communist party, subvert the socialist system, bring about the collapse of the people's republic, and establish a capitalist republic appended to the West. In view of this real class struggle, we cannot afford to ignore, and even less can we try to eliminate ideological weapons.

Of course, when we today speak of preventing and stopping "peaceful evolution," we do not mean repeating past political campaigns, but acting in accordance with legal procedures in a guided, orderly, step-by-step manner. On one hand, we must resolutely and steadfastly act as a strong country and carry out reform and opening up to the outside world. On the other hand, we must always bear in mind the roots upon which our country was founded. We must constantly and ceaselessly implement and uphold the four basic principles, struggle and conduct education against bourgeois liberalism, and continue to fight against "peaceful evolution." We must resolutely, tirelessly, and consistently carry out our struggle. At the same time, we must energetically intensify and improve ideological work and continuously indoctrinate people throughout the country, particularly youth, on patriotism and socialist thought. We must constantly educate Communist Party members, China Youth League members, and advanced elements in communism. We must encourage the masses to consciously reject mistaken and decadent ideas and influences; guard against attacks by material and spiritual wolves in sheep's clothing; and severely punish, in accordance with party discipline and national law, those elements who have truly become corrupted and those persons who have been lost to "peaceful evolution" in order to preserve the purity of our ranks.

United States & Canada

Jiang Zemin Meets Canadian Executive

OW2002183490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0859 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, met here Monday David Vice, president of Canadian telecommunications firm Northern Telecom Ltd.

Among others present at the meeting were Wu Shaozu, executive president of the 11th Asian Games organizing committee, and Zhang Baifa, vice-mayor of Beijing.

The Canadian company has donated 8,000 telephone sets to the games, slated here for September 22 through October 7 this year.

Article Criticizes U.S. 'Bourgeois' Politics

HK1902120490 Guangzhou YANCHENG WANBAO
in Chinese 14 Feb 90 p 2

[Article by Yang Zhenshun (2799 2182 7311): "Essence of Bourgeois Democratic Politics As Seen From the United States"]

[Text] Hoisting banners calling for "democracy," some leading personalities engaged in bourgeois liberalization carried out provocative propaganda and clamored for western-style democracy. As their crimes were clear for all to see, their intentions were reproachable. And because they were so-called "elite" draped with "scholarly" titles, it was all the more easy for them to deceive young people. Consequently, I would like to provide some information on the United States and analyze bourgeois democratic politics.

I. It is the bourgeoisie who truly enjoy democracy in the United States.

Fundamentally speaking, the term "democracy" refers first and foremost to a form of government which includes state structure and political structure; in other words, it comprises the essence and form of democracy.

State structure pertains to the ruling class in a country, that is, the class nature of a state. As a tool of the ruling class, the state exercises both democracy and dictatorship: It exercises democracy toward the ruling class and dictatorship toward the ruled. Zheng Hangsheng, vice president of the Chinese People's University, once cited a thought-provoking example in an article. Speaking to newsmen in Paris, former U.S. President Reagan explicitly proclaimed his support for the student movement in China. When asked about his deployment of the National Guard to suppress student demonstrators at the University of California in 1969, Reagan, who was the governor of California at that time, asserted that the matter was different from China's student movement. Because the demonstrators were leftist students and because the Communist Party allegedly played a role in the demonstration, he considered the suppression to be proper and entirely reasonable. Reagan's position illustrates a truth from a negative point of view: Democracy is concrete, abstract, and transcends class. Pure democracy does not exist at all. This is the essence of democracy.

Political structure, meanwhile, refers to the structure of the political power. The form of political structure adopted by the ruling class to administer the country is the form of democracy. As political structure belongs to

the state structure, the two must be mutually complementary. Countries that are under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie may have different political structures. The United States is a republic with a presidential system of government. Britain is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary form of government, while Italy is a republic with a parliamentary form of government. Differences in political structures do not change in the slightest the essence of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries. In the United States today, the monopoly capitalists who make up 0.2 percent of the entire population control 60 percent of the total corporate wealth in the country. The bourgeoisie who make up 1.6 percent of the population manipulate 80 percent of the stocks in the United States. In fact, only the bourgeoisie enjoy democracy. For the working people, democracy is only a deception. The United States, which proclaims itself "the most democratic country in the world," has 18 kinds of explicit restrictions on so-called freedom of speech.

Democracy is restricted by a country's level of economic and cultural development. For developed capitalist countries which have had more than three decades of historical development, the form of bourgeois democracy has become more comprehensive with the introduction of a parliamentary system and universal suffrage. The people can also use this form to carry out legal struggles. At the same time, to ease social contradictions, the bourgeoisie is forced to grant the working class some democracy, liberty, and rights under their system and law. However, these rights and liberties are granted on the condition that they do not threaten the fundamental interests of the bourgeoisie. This is the manifestation of the essence of bourgeois democracy. This kind of democracy can never ensure that the rights of the working people will not be exploited. As long as the exploitative class enjoys the right to exploit, then the working class will never have the right not to be exploited.

II. Money Is the Dominant Factor in Elections in the United States.

Elections have been touted about by bourgeois scholars as the "showcase of democracy." Yet basically speaking, it is simply an exercise held every so many years to determine which representative of the bourgeoisie is to rule. U.S. scholars themselves admitted: "Money is the fuel that runs the electoral machine." In the United States, the average campaign expenditure of a congressman totals \$150,000, while that of a senator is \$1 million. In the 1980 presidential race, the two candidates, Reagan and Carter, spent a total of \$900 million. In this contest of wealth and capital, it is virtually impossible for an ordinary voter to realize his aspiration for public service. Statistics show that out of the 100 senators in the present U.S. Congress, 25, or a quarter of them, are millionaires and billionaires. Meanwhile, no worker or farmer representative has entered the Congress.

It is universally known that the U.S. Constitution guarantees the citizen's right to vote. Yet it also provides for various obstacles to the exercise of this right. Some states spell out as many as 50 restrictions to voters, including the possession of properties and years of domicile. Racial prejudice is an even more serious matter. According to a newspaper report, Professor Yang Zhengning was once given a refund of his cash deposit a few weeks after he had paid for a new house he wanted to purchase. The reason was that the owner was afraid the sale of his property to a Chinese would have an adverse effect on the area. Yang went to see a lawyer but was discouraged from taking legal action, the lawyer arguing that his chances of winning a case was nil. If Professor Yang Zhengning, who is a world renowned physicist and a Nobel Prize winner, was not spared such bigotry, one can only imagine the prejudice against other races. Even though American blacks and Indians are also American citizens, they do not enjoy the same rights and privileges as white men, be it political or economic. Take employment for instance: Under normal circumstances, the unemployment rate in the United States is 6 percent. But among blacks, it is 24 percent, while among Indians, a high of 30 to 50 percent.

III. The Division of Powers in U.S. Politics Is in Fact a Contention for Power Among Different Bourgeois Cliques.

In the United States, the legislative, judicial, and executive powers are exercised by the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President, respectively. This separation of powers allegedly ensures the coordinated operation of the state mechanism and is reputed to be the "best form of government in the United States." However, what is the real picture? According to the Marxist concept of state and political power, power is indivisible. No ruling class will agree to share power with the ruled. Division of labor is necessary in the state organ, but that is not tantamount to a division of powers. The three branches of power in the United States still rest in the hands of the bourgeoisie and have nothing to do with the working people. The so-called separation of powers often means that each branch of power represents the interests of a different bourgeois clique. While none of them represents the people's interest, it is inevitable that they engage in overt and covert struggles. However, the principle of the separation of powers in the United States today faces the challenge of rising executive power and shrinking legislative power. At the same time, President George Bush, a Republican, is confronted by a Congress whose two chambers are both dominated by Democrats and which opposes the president at every turn. Thus, Bush is greatly restricted in his exercise of power. Comrade Tang Mingzhao, a former United Nations undersecretary general who lived in the United States for almost 30 years and who has an insightful understanding of U.S. society, once remarked: "The United States is a great country, but it is also one with the greatest number of contradictions in the world. The Declaration of Independence provided for equality for all, but in fact, racial prejudice exists everywhere. Both democracy and

freedom have their class nature. And if one were to forget the two-sidedness of this contradiction and its pragmatism in dealing with the U.S. Government, then one will only be engaging in self-deception." And that is the best assessment of democratic politics in the United States.

Northeast Asia

Official Rules Out Diplomatic Ties With ROK

HK2102034190 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
21 Feb 90 p 8

[“Special Dispatch”: “Chinese Official Says It Is Not Likely That China Will Establish Diplomatic Ties With South Korea in the Near Future”]

[Text] Concerning the report on Deng Xiaoping's remark about China being actually willing to establish normal diplomatic relations with South Korea, a Chinese official involved in handling China's affairs with South Korea expressed surprise in an interview with this reporter yesterday. He said that up to the present, they had not received relevant instructions from the top echelons. Meanwhile, he considered that the possibility of China establishing diplomatic relations with South Korea in the near future is not great.

A YOMIURI SHIMBUN Tokyo report yesterday quoted well-informed Chinese sources as saying that when Chairman Kim Il-song of the DPRK visited China on 6 November last year, Deng Xiaoping in a talk told Kim Il-song: “China should further develop economic relations with South Korea. We also hope for the establishment of political relations in future.”

YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted reliable Chinese sources as saying: Kim Il-song hoped that China would exercise “prudence” in developing relations with South Korea. The Chinese official in charge of affairs with South Korea who received this reporter admitted that China had in recent years all along made contacts and consulted with South Korean officials on the improvement of mutual relations, with good progress made. But at present, the stage of establishing diplomatic relations between both sides had still not been reached.

That official said that at present, the main obstacle to the establishment of relations between China and South Korea is still North Korea. China has official diplomatic relations and long close relations with North Korea. In line with the guideline long followed, prior to agreement on unity between South and North Korea, China would not be in a hurry to establish diplomatic relations with South Korea.

That official also hinted that given the general international climate, China would especially not easily abandon North Korea as almost the only “socialist ally.”

It was learned that the official contacts between China and South Korea had in the past all along been through Hong Kong. But in recent years, both sides had also established other channels.

Last year, after drastic changes in East European countries, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia respectively established diplomatic relations with South Korea. The South Korean foreign minister had earlier said that he hoped to hold talks with the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations and the Korean peninsula issue.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Malaysian Ambassador Meets Yang Shangkun

OW2102014890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0724 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—New Malaysian ambassador to China Datuk Noor Adlan Yahayauddin presented credentials to Chinese President Yang Shangkun here this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

Datuk Adlan arrived in Beijing February 14.

Vanuatu Leaders Meet Economic Delegation

OW2102103290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1125 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 17 February (XINHUA)—According to the sources in Port Vila, the Republic of Vanuatu's President Fred Timakata, Speaker Onneyn Tahi, and acting Prime Minister Sethy Regenvanu separately met with the Chinese Government Economic Delegation, led by Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, on 14 and 15 February. The two sides had very cordial and friendly talks.

Sun Baosheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vanuatu, was present at the meetings.

On the evening of 15 February, the acting Vanuatu Prime Minister Sethy Regenvanu and Lu Xuejian signed the new Sino-Vanuatu Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement on behalf of their governments.

On the same day, the Vanuatu Finance Minister Sela Molisa and Lu Xuejian separately signed and exchanged, on behalf of their governments, notes on the provision of Chinese assistance to Vanuatu.

New Efforts To Settle Cambodian Issue Discussed

HK1202084790 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No. 5, 29 Jan 90

[Article by Tang Tianri (0781 1131 2480): “New Efforts to Settle the Cambodian Issue”]

[Text] The 2-day-long deputy ministerial level meeting of five United Nations (UN) Security Council permanent member states on the Cambodian issue ended in Paris on 16 January. This meeting held discussions on plans recently put forward by relevant countries in a bid to find a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue, acceptable to all parties.

The international conference on the Cambodian issue, held in Paris in the summer of last year, failed to reach an agreement on a comprehensive political solution, owing to insincerity on the part of the Vietnamese Government and the Phnom Penh regime. Since then many countries, to break the deadlock, have put forward suggestions and plans to try to settle the Cambodian issue peacefully; one country suggested solving the issue following the UN's formula for settling the Namibian issue.

At first the U.S. House of Representatives Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee Chairman Solarz advanced the "Namibia formula" soon after the Paris International Conference on the Cambodian issue: When Vietnam pulls its troops out of Cambodia, the UN will send a provisional administrative body and peace-keeping troops to Cambodia, monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, commit all parties to stop fighting on the spot, take over local organs of power, and hold free and just national elections. This plan failed to attract attention at that time.

In late November last year, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Gareth Evans, put forward a similar program; the initial plan was: Following the "Namibia formula," the UN will transfer some officials to set up a transitional government or an administrative body, to govern Cambodia and leave vacant, Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the UN. But in order to monitor the troop withdrawal, cease-fire, and general elections better, it is necessary to organize an independent international supervisory body, and its structure and function should differ from a transitional government. This program is known as the "Evans program."

Australia sent its special envoy, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Michael Costello, to Hanoi, Beijing, Tokyo, Bangkok, and Jakarta in December last year, to hold the first round of talks on the "Evans program." At the beginning of 1990, Costello set off for Bangkok, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Paris, New York, and Washington as of 3 January, for the second round of talks. By carrying out a series of diplomatic activities, Costello succeeded in drawing attention to the "Evans program."

Democratic Kampuchea's Chairman [Norodom] Sihanouk sent a memorandum to the five UN Security Council permanent member states on 10 January. He said that he agreed to the plan to commit Cambodia to the UN's trust, but the UN must take over all administrative organs of the Phnom Penh regime supported by the Vietnamese Government, and of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as a part

of the effort to comprehensively settle the Cambodian issue. The memorandum added that the UN should take over all levels of administrative powers for 1 or 2 years until the general elections, which are to be organized and supervised by the UN, are held. The UN should also send international peace-keeping forces to Cambodia to supervise withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and disarm the Phnom Penh and Democratic Kampuchea resistance forces of their weapons. Sihanouk stressed that attempts by any countries to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its seat on the UN, while refusing to disband the Hun Sen regime, will only serve to indefinitely prolong conflict in Cambodia.

After meeting with Australian special envoy Costello in Paris on 12 January, Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Premier Son Sann, said that the Cambodian issue must be solved justly, reasonably, and comprehensively. He reiterated his position on the establishment of a four-party coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk. Son Sann continued: If the plan for setting up a four-party coalition government is unacceptable, he will agree in principle to leave Cambodia to the UN's care for the time being, but Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat on the UN should be retained.

At the meeting of the five UN Security Council permanent member states held in Paris, China's representative Xu Dunxin said that setting up a four-party coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk is the best way to achieve national rapprochement and prevent civil war during the transitional period. China's representative emphasized that China has consistently advocated bringing the UN's part into play.

The essential prerequisite for setting up a UN administrative body in Cambodia is to disband both the Phnom Penh regime and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea; otherwise, the UN will not be able to function properly. As this concerns state sovereignty, the plan will not be feasible until the four parties agree to it.

Some countries and international organizations believe that control of a sovereign state by a UN administrative body goes against international law and the United Nations Charter. Again, since Cambodia is different from Namibia, it is impractical for the UN to take over all levels of administrative powers, and it is also difficult for the two belligerent sides to stop fighting on the spot. Therefore, they take a cautious and wait-and-see attitude.

Against this background, the deputy ministerial-level meeting of the five UN Security Council permanent member states reached an agreement on some problems. The summary of talks released after the meeting pointed out: Representatives from five countries are of the same view that only a comprehensive political solution can offer Cambodia lasting peace; withdrawal of Vietnamese troops must be supervised by the UN; during the transitional period, namely, the period from removal of Vietnamese troops to the setting up of a new government, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the UN; and

the solution to problems concerning Cambodia's sovereignty are subject to approval of all parties in Cambodia. However, the representatives from five countries still have a long way to go before they can work out a just and reasonable solution acceptable to all parties. They will have to hold more discussions in the future.

To force Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime to accept a just, reasonable, and comprehensive political solution, the three resistance forces joined efforts to launch a more fierce military offensive against their enemy. The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea captured Pailin City and Samlot County seat of Battambang Province in northeast Cambodia, in late October last year, and commanded most of Highway 10. In late November last year they captured a number of important strongholds in the Phnom Melai-Phnom Makhien area. At the same time, the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces wiped out all enemy strongholds from Oddor Meanchey Province to Battambang Province, and captured Thmar Puok and pu huai si luo [2528 2037 2448 5012] County seat. Recently, they seized Svay Chey, a hub between Sisophon and Samrong City, and captured enemy positions around Sisophon. In Oddor Meanchey Province, they wiped out enemy positions around the provincial capital Samrong City. Highways 5 and 6, which lead from Phnom Penh to western border areas, have been cut off by resistance forces. So far, three provinces in the northeast—Battambang, Oddor Meanchey, (the third one is not mentioned), except provincial capitals, have been under the control of resistance forces.

The present military situation in Cambodia is the outcome of refusal, on the part of Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime, of a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue, and is also a punishment for their rigid position. This will lend a helping hand to the diplomatic struggle and push for a just, reasonable, and comprehensive resolution of the Cambodian issue.

Near East & South Asia

Further Reportage on Qin Jiwei Visit to Pakistan

Meets President Khan

OW2002154290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1520 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Islamabad, February 20 (XINHUA)—Pakistan President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has said that the Pakistani-Chinese relations have stood political vicissitudes and the test of time in the past 40 years and have developed into a model for other countries.

Ishaq Khan made this remark during his meeting with Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister General Qin Jiwei here today.

Noting that Pakistan has received various kinds of assistance from China during the past few decades, he said the Pakistani-Chinese friendship is a guarantee for the stability of the region.

Ishaq Khan expressed the hope that these relations will continue to grow in future in the same spirit and the two countries will always stand by each other through thick and thin.

General Qin said that the friendship between China and Pakistan has stood the test of time.

During the meeting, both sides exchanged views on the issues of mutual concern, particularly the situation in South Asia.

General Qin, who is leading a 10-member Chinese military delegation, arrived here Monday night on a 9-day visit to Pakistan.

Upon his arrival at Islamabad International Airport, Qin said that China and Pakistan have had a long and profound friendship since the establishment of their diplomatic relations some 40 years ago.

China and Pakistan have strictly followed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, he noted.

He said that the aim of his current visit to Pakistan is to further deepen the mutual understanding and promote the cooperation and friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

Speaks With Bhutto

OW2002172390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1659 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Islamabad, February 20 (XINHUA)—Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto received the Chinese military delegation led by State Councillor and Defense Minister General Qin Jiwei here tonight.

During the meeting, B. Bhutto said that China is the most reliable friend of Pakistan and the friendship between the two countries has stood test of time.

She briefed the Chinese defense minister on the situation in the India-controlled Kashmir and Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir issue.

Qin said that China hopes that India and Pakistan will solve the Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and agreements between the two countries, and through friendly consultations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

General Qin, who is leading a 10-member Chinese military delegation, arrived here Monday night on a nine-day visit to Pakistan.

RENMIN RIBAO Views Israeli 'Dog Commando'

HK1702092490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Feb 90 p 4

["International Random Notes" By Yue Lin (2588 7207): "How Unusual is the 'Dog Commando'"]

[Text] Mankind first used animals to undertake reconnaissance and defense tasks in ancient times. Nonetheless, in modern wars, mankind has rarely used animals as soldiers to fight battles. Recently, a report said that in order to fight the Palestinian guerrillas, the Israeli Army has organized "Dog Commandos." All "Dog Commandos" members carry bombs or tear-gas grenades. Once they enter the enemy's position, their bombs and tear-gas grenades explode, killing the enemy troops as well as themselves, because they are remotely-controlled by the Israeli soldiers.

Using dogs as soldiers to fight battles is really a newly developed method. Despite strong condemnation and protests from such organizations as associations against the maltreatment of animals, the Israeli troops still continue to apply this newly developed method in battles with the Palestinian guerrillas and hold that this latest invention is aimed at protecting the "lives and safety" of the Israeli soldiers.

As a matter of fact, the argument offered by the Israeli Army can hardly hold water. Since Israeli troops invaded and occupied the Palestinian territory, they have threatened the "lives and safety" of the Palestinian people. Nevertheless, in the face of the strong resistance from the Palestinian people, the "lives and safety" of the Israeli soldiers are certainly at stake. A real solution to this problem lies in the total withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor troops from the occupied Palestinian territories. Otherwise, even if they step up the killings and political offensives on occupied Palestinian territory, and use animals as soldiers to fight the battles, the Israeli aggressor troops will not be able to extract themselves from their present dilemma.

From the abovementioned actions, people have at least seen through the real nature of the Israeli authorities, who are fierce of mien but faint of heart. Under the fierce attack of the Palestinian people, the Israeli aggressor troops have gradually lost combat effectiveness and confidence and have been weighed down with the war. On the one hand, the Israeli troops now lack reinforcements. Originally, Israel believed that it would not take too long to put down the Palestinian revolt on its occupied territory. Now it seems impossible for Israel to attain this goal within the foreseeable future. Israel now pins its hopes on recruiting more new immigrants into its army. However, it seems that distant water will not put out a fire close at hand. On the other hand, many Israeli soldiers have become unwilling to act as the butchers of the Israeli Government and shoot innocent Palestinian people. According to an Israeli newspaper report, last year, more than 100 Israeli youths were prosecuted for refusing to join the Israeli aggressor troops stationed in

the occupied territory. The number of deserting Israeli troops has risen to an almost uncontrollable level over the past few months. What is also worth noting is that quite a number of Israeli soldiers now even prefer to commit suicide rather than shoot innocent people. Statistics show that more than 50 Israeli soldiers committed suicide last year.

From this we can see that using dogs as soldiers to fight battles is indeed an unwise decision, made by the Israeli authorities at a time when they had no alternative.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zhu Xun Delegation Ends Gambia Visit

OW2102055790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0226 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] Dakar, February 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Government delegation led by Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources Zhu Xun ended today a three-day visit to Gambia.

During their visit, the delegation attended the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Gambia's independence and held talks with Gambian President Sir Dawda K. Jawara.

Moreover, the delegation met with Gambian Vice-President Bakary B. Darbo and Economic Planning and Industrial Development Minister Memba Jatta to discuss mutual cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation will also visit Cape Verde, Niger and Burkina Faso.

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian Fetes Mauritius Group

OW1902224590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1219 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian here this evening met with and gave a dinner for a delegation from the Labour Party of Mauritius led by its Vice-President Hon Mari France Roussety.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was present on the occasion.

West Europe

Diplomat Accepts West Europe Affairs Post

HK2102014590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 21 Feb 90 p 6

[Text] Beijing has picked a veteran diplomat with wide experience of Sino-British talks on Hong Kong to take charge of Western Europe affair, in the Foreign Ministry—the post vacated by Mr Zhou Nan.

Mr Qi Huiyuan, formerly a vice-foreign minister responsible for African affairs, is to take over the position left by Mr Zhou who was recently appointed as director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA News Agency.

Mr Qi's appointment has not been officially announced but diplomatic sources in Beijing have told THE HONGKONG STANDARD that he actually took up the job before Mr Zhou left the Foreign Ministry.

They said Mr Qi was involved in the early Sino-British discussions in Beijing over Hong Kong's future political development.

Mr Qi's tough words during those negotiations are still remembered by many in Hong Kong.

In late 1983, when the eyes of the world were turned on the discussions in Beijing, Mr Qi—then director of the News Department under the Foreign Affairs Ministry—told a press conference there was no doubt at all that China would take back Hong Kong in 1997.

He also warned that should there be any unrest in the territory China would not rule out the possibility of taking it back before 1997.

His tough statements shocked the world's press and caused panic among local people.

However, analysts said yesterday the choice of Mr Qi for the job was an indication that Beijing hoped its policies towards Hong Kong in the run-up towards 1997 could be continued smoothly.

They assume that Hong Kong will be the major issue in his portfolio, and in the run-up to 1997 he will be given the task of negotiating with the British side to sort out complicated diplomatic issues.

Mr Qi's wife, Madame Wang Guixin, was last month recalled to Beijing from the Netherlands where she had served as Chinese ambassador for more than three years.

Diplomatic sources said that although Madame Wang was due to come back the move might also be meant to pave the way for Mr Qi's appointment.

"Mr Qi could have been put into an embarrassing position if his wife remained an ambassador in Western Europe," said one source.

Trade Venture Established in West Germany

*SK1602053790 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] The West Europe Trade Corporation, Ltd., the first overseas investment enterprise initiated by the Tianjin Foreign Trade Bureau in West Europe, started business in Hamburg City in the Federal Republic of Germany on 12 February. Heading a delegation, Du Minghao, director of the Tianjin Municipal Foreign Trade Bureau, rushed to Hamburg City to attend the opening ceremony of this corporation. More than 300 foreign traders and representatives of the Hamburg City Government and of local industrial and commercial circles as well as responsible persons of pertinent Chinese organs stationed there traveled to the corporation to extend congratulations.

Over the past few years, along with the gradual deepening of China's reform and opening, Tianjin Municipality has constantly searched for more international markets, and has grasped the developments of international markets in a timely manner. Thus far, foreign trade departments in Tianjin Municipality have established more than 30 Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and Tianjin-funded enterprises as well as permanent trade agencies in more than 20 foreign countries and regions. The West Europe Trade Corporation is among them.

Political & Social

Li Peng Speaks at Nationality Affairs Conference

OW2002065490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0044 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Speech by Li Peng at the National Conference of Directors of Nationality Affairs Departments on 15 February: "Perform Our Work Well Among Nationalities and Strive for the Common Prosperity of All Nationalities"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA)— Comrades:

As we enter the 1990's, our country is faced with the great yet arduous task of undertaking socialist modernization and achieving the second-step strategic goal. This calls for the concerted efforts of the people of all nationalities and the hard work of those on all fronts and in all departments, including nationality affairs departments, throughout the country. I have visited some areas inhabited by minority nationalities these years. And today I have heard a briefing by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission on problems of nationalities work. We have every reason to believe that tremendous achievements have been made in our nationalities work as in other fields of work and that the general situation in this regard is good. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I would like to take this opportunity to extend cordial regards and gratitude to you comrades attending this conference and—through you—to all the comrades who have worked hard on the nationalities work front and have contributed to the unity and progress of various nationalities across the country.

I would now like to discuss several views on nationalities work.

1. The Whole Country and the Entire Party Should Attach Importance to Nationalities Work

Since the founding of our People's Republic, our party and state have paid close attention to the problems and work of nationalities and have strived to promote the unity and progress of various nationalities in the great practice of socialist construction. As people can see, profound changes have taken place in various aspects of minority nationalities over the past 40 years because we have upheld the Marxist theory of nationalities and formulated and implemented correct nationalities policies. In particular, since the start of reform and opening to the outside 10 years ago, spectacular achievements and rapid progress have been made in political, economic, educational, cultural, and other undertakings in minority nationality regions. A new type of socialist relationship among the nationalities—a relationship characterized by equality, unity, and mutual aid—has withstood tempestuous tests. The people of various nationalities in our country have always supported the CPC and firmly followed the socialist road in the face of the conspiracies of a handful of separatists at home and abroad to undermine national unity and divide the

motherland; at the critical moment when disturbances occurred in some parts of the country and a rebellion took place in Beijing; and at a time when radical social changes are taking place in some parts of the world. Facts show that nationality problems have been solved rather well in our country; proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have opened up a way with Chinese characteristics to solve nationality problems; and many nationality workers have done a remarkable job.

Although great achievements have been made in our nationalities work, the road ahead will be longer than what we have traversed and the tasks will be more arduous. From a world perspective, nationality problems are rather widespread and are relatively complicated and sensitive. Through the historical period of socialism, the intrinsic characteristics of and the differences among various nationalities in their way of life, production, culture, customs, and religious beliefs—especially the gaps between the degrees of their social and economic development—will continue to exist; therefore, contradictions among nationalities will also continue to exist. Under the socialist system, however, nationality problems are fundamentally contradictions among the people; they can be properly solved if attention is paid to dealing appropriately with them; and if contradictions are treated lightly or handled improperly, they may become acute and lead to antagonism of some kind or even social disturbances in a certain climate at home and abroad. Our party committees and governments at all levels must pay close attention to nationality problems and do nationalities work well in order to stabilize the general situation and maintain the stability of the country over a long period of time.

Currently, the people of all nationalities in China are working hard following the party's basic line to realize the country's socialist modernization. The 1990's are a very important historical period for China's socialist modernization efforts. In the coming decade, we want to fulfill the second target of doubling the gross national product. This is a deciding and difficult step. We must properly handle contradictions among nationalities, constantly strengthen unity among nationalities, and arouse and amass the huge potential creativity of the people of all nationalities in order to overcome difficulties encountered while we advance and to realize our grand goals.

To attach importance to the nationality issue, we must bear in mind the following basic national condition: China is a unified multinational country. It has 56 nationalities with more than 30 million people of minority nationalities, which is eight percent of the country's total population. The population in autonomous regions of nationalities accounts for 14 percent of the country's total population, and the total area of these regions accounts for 64 percent of the country's total territory. In formulating principles, policies, and economic and social development plans and in implementing major policies and measures, we must take into consideration the fact that the people of minority nationalities and autonomous regions of nationalities account

for a considerable percentage of the country's total population and territory. The entire country must take unified steps in carrying out the major policies and principles of the party and government. However, we should pay attention to studying special conditions of each nationality and in minority nationality areas. In formulating specific policies, we should take into consideration special conditions of minority nationalities and in minority nationality areas. This requires that central and local leading departments and responsible comrades at all levels maintain close contact with the people of all nationalities, give them an attentive ear, and help them solve their problems. To attach importance to the nationality issue, we should resolutely carry out the nationality policies that have proven to be conducive to developing the socialist economy and strengthening nationality unity and that have won support of the people of all nationalities. In addition, we should constantly enrich, develop, and improve these policies with the new experiences we have gained in implementing the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

2. Insist on Nationality Unity and Preserve the Motherland's Stability and Unification

Insisting on maintaining grand unity among all nationalities and safeguarding the motherland's unification are fundamental tasks of China's nationality work and, on the nationality issue, a matter of course for us to uphold the four cardinal principles. China has a long history of uniting various nationalities to form a unified nation. Our country has strong adhesive and cohesive forces. The people of all nationalities have always had a firm conviction and proud tradition of loving the motherland and safeguarding the motherland's unity. This is our asset and great spiritual wealth. In a period when we are carrying out the socialist modernization program and at a time when the world situation continues to change, we should all the more hold high the flag of patriotism and the flag of equality and unity among all nationalities and oppose all plots and activities aimed at compromising unity and splitting the motherland. Currently, a very small number of splittists under the name of nationality and religion are opposing the socialist system and sabotaging the grand unity of the Chinese nation and the motherland's unification. Their acts completely run against the historical tide. They not only run counter to the people of the whole country, they also compromise the fundamental interests of their own nationalities. Splittist plots with imperialist support could not succeed even in older times when China was poor and weak. Such splittist activities, as a matter of course, will only end in total failure at a time when our great nation is becoming increasingly stronger. However, we must not lower our vigilance, and we must fight resolutely and do everything we can to wipe out their splittist activities and sabotage before they begin to spread. In the great struggle against splittists and for preserving the motherland's unification, cadres and the masses of all nationalities in frontier areas have stood up on the forefront to safeguard the frontier areas for generations. They have joined the

People's Liberation Army in shouldering the sacred task of protecting our homeland and nation. They have been strong guards in safeguarding the motherland's unification. The party and state trust them. The people of the whole country thank them. We firmly believe that the great wall of steel and the unity and unification among all nationalities of China that was formed over a long historical period is something that cannot be conquered or destroyed by any hostile forces.

To continuously strengthen national unity and firmly uphold the unification of the motherland, it is imperative to carry out education on the nationalities concept of Marxism-Mao Zedong Thought [as received] and the party's nationality policies throughout the country. Only thus will we be able to overcome various erroneous ideas and achieve a high degree of ideological unity, as well as true unity, among various nationalities. In our country, whether the populations of nationalities and the areas they inhabit are large or small and whether the degree of their social and economic development is high or low, they have all made valuable contributions to the history and modernization of the motherland. They are all equal members of our big family of nationalities; enjoy equal rights in political, economic, cultural, social, and other fields; and share the same obligations. It is the common sacred duty of all nationalities throughout the country to uphold national equality and unity. The Han nationality in particular, with a larger population, bears more responsibilities. Our country has scores of nationalities, and the people of the Han nationality constitute the overwhelming majority of the country's population. Generally speaking, the level of development among the people of the Han nationality is relatively high. For this reason, as far as national equality and unity are concerned, comrades of the Han nationality shoulder a heavier responsibility in the country. In the 1950's, education on nationality policies was conducted throughout the country, achieving good results. Today, we should adopt effective measures according to new conditions to step up education on nationality policies and national unity. Such education should become an important part of the country's ideological and political work. It is particularly necessary to step up such education among cadres at all levels and among young people. This is because there will be a reliable political guarantee for national unity only when large numbers of our cadres uphold a correct theory and policy on the question of nationalities; good relations among various nationalities in our country can be maintained from generation to generation only when young people of various nationalities are well educated to foster a correct concept of nationalities. Our theorists, writers, artists, and all comrades working in the cultural and ideological spheres should pay attention to publicizing Marxism-Mao Zedong Thought [as received] and the party's nationality policy. It is hoped that they will plunge into the thick of life and create more and better works conducive to national unity and progress, extolling the contributions

of various nationalities to the development of the motherland, presenting their fine cultural traditions and qualities, and eulogizing persons and their deeds in promoting the unity and progress of nationalities. Through our hard work, we should foster the lofty practices of national equality, unity, and common progress among the people of various nationalities. One should not be keen on publicizing social backwardness or hurting national feelings for the sake of seeking novelty. It is necessary to take a clear-cut stand in opposing and criticizing works that advocate bourgeois liberalization and undermine national unity, and works which violate the law and cause serious consequences should be handled according to law. Of course such cases generally result from personal actions, and not each of them should be described as a question of nationality. The method of guidance and the methods of unity, criticism, and education should be adopted to properly deal with and solve problems of nationality relations. It is necessary to prevent contradictions from intensifying so as not to affect social stability.

3. Persistently Carry Out Reform, Open Up To the Outside World and Promote Common Prosperity Among All Nationalities

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the focus of the work of the entire party has been shifted to modernization, and economic construction has become the central task of the entire party. China's nationality issues have increasingly emerged as the minority nationalities and the areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities urgently call for efforts to quicken the pace in promoting economic and cultural developments. China is a vast country in which the development of the productive forces remain unbalanced, and there are economic and cultural gaps between the areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities and other areas. To strive to narrow such gaps left over from history and gradually help various nationalities become well-to-do and achieve common prosperity in the course of developing socialist modernization is our party's basic stand on its nationality policy and a specific reflection of the superiority of socialism. It should be realized that China's areas inhabited by minority nationalities are vast with abundant natural resources. Such areas have untapped natural resources indispensable to China's economic construction. From a far-reaching and strategic point of view, the reserve strength and prospects in promoting China's economic development are decided to a considerably large extent by the exploitation of natural resources and the economic developments in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. China's economy is a unified entity. All areas, whether well developed economically or comparatively undeveloped, are interdependent and interconnected. This pattern will be further developed and improved, and there is a need to make it more rational. Fundamentally speaking, the development and prosperity of areas inhabited by minority nationalities and of people of minority nationalities can only be achieved under the prerequisite of the nation's development and prosperity. Meanwhile, if the

areas inhabited by minority nationalities are not well developed, they will hamper the development of the whole country. According to the three-step strategic concept in the development of China's socialist modernization, the target of the first step is to solve the problem of food and clothing for the people and double our GNP for the first time. Just like other localities in the country, the areas inhabited by minority nationalities have fulfilled the target of doubling the GNP ahead of schedule and scored tremendous achievements in solving the problem of food and clothing. However, they have not yet completely solved this problem. We believe that as long as our policy is correct, our measures are appropriate, and the people of all nationalities pool their efforts, it is entirely possible for the areas inhabited by minority nationalities to achieve their goal of quadrupling the GNP by the turn of the century. Following the adjustment of the pattern for the national economy and the development of the modernization program after we enter the 21st century, the autonomous areas of minority nationalities will gradually approach or exceed the national level for intermediate development. Some of the areas may possibly catch up with the national advanced level. We hope that we will be able to gradually narrow the gaps and achieve an overall and coordinated development in the course of promoting the socialist modernization program.

To sum up our experience in building areas inhabited by minority nationalities, we must mainly rely on the local people of all nationalities to display the pioneering spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. We must also cooperate with advanced areas and support each other and join our efforts to develop ourselves. The state must also give support and assistance with financial resources, material resources, and manpower according to the national strategy for development and the actual local conditions. The State Council and the departments concerned, particularly the State Planning Commission, will earnestly study the proposals put forward during this meeting. Some of the proposals can be included in the "Eighth Five-Year Plan." It is possible that some of the proposals cannot be adopted for the time being. We must study measures and achieve our goal gradually. In short, in tackling these issues we must not only respect everybody's views, but also act according to our capabilities and refrain from becoming too impatient for quick results. This is a basic experience summed up by the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The economy in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities is comparatively backwards. All such areas hope to achieve quick developments. However, they must not become too impatient to attain quick results. According to the state's industrial policy and strategy for development, areas inhabited by minority nationalities are required to develop some projects for energy; raw and other materials; transportation and communications; and in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and in the future so that they can help local construction and overall development. In these areas I also hope that

the leadership at various levels will pay particular attention to developing agriculture and animal husbandry so as to solve the problem of food and clothing in such areas. The development of agriculture and animal husbandry is a basic condition in achieving stability and the foundation for promoting economic development in these areas.

When the state exploits the natural resources in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, it should do a good job in handling the relations between state enterprises and the local authorities and between the state development and construction projects and the economic interests of the minority people, and the state perform more actual deeds for such areas. Particular attention must be paid to training scientific and technical personnel and workers of minority nationalities. The decision on improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform adopted by the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee included a specific passage on the need to continue to help develop the economy in old revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, border areas, and poverty-stricken areas. All relevant departments must display this spirit and work hard to solve the problem of food and clothing for about 10 million poor people of minority nationalities. Tremendous achievements have been made during the past couple of years in helping poor people. People have begun to shake off poverty in many areas. Right now, most of the poverty-stricken areas are places where minority people live. Therefore, we must from now on shift the focus of our work to help the poor to areas inhabited by minority nationalities. In the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, such areas should energetically readjust the setup of production; strive to raise economic efficiency; intensify the building of the infrastructure; and quickly guide the economy onto the path of sustained, stable, and coordinated development.

Our nationality policy is quite popular, while the party's leadership is firm and strong, and our economy is developed. For example, Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, and Ningxia Autonomous Regions—as well as multinationality Yunnan, Qinghai, Guizhou, and other provinces—have made remarkable progress, and the people's living standards have been generally improved despite the fact that these provinces and autonomous regions lag behind the coastal regions in terms of speed in promoting economic developments. The people of all nationalities are satisfied with all this. The trend of opening to the outside world in areas inhabited by minority nationalities has also been good over the past several years. Gratifying results have been attained in implementing the "dual-opening" policy as you have put forward. One is to open to areas in the country, that is, to open to the economically developed areas. The other is to open to the outside world, including border trade. Naturally, we approve all such practices. We must make use of all favorable conditions,

proceed from reality, and continue to develop border trade and implement our dual-opening policy. At the same time, we must also strengthen our management so as to ensure prosperity and stability in our border regions. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that in the course of opening to the outside world, some reactionary and splittist forces may infiltrate into our ranks when we contact people from other countries. Some of them carry out their infiltration activities while hoisting the nationality banner and donning religious outer garments. Therefore, we must not lower our guard. There are all types of factors of instability in the Xinjiang region. We must heighten our vigilance.

In addition to economic development, the common prosperity among all nationalities also include other spheres such as education, science, technology, culture and the improvement of the people's scientific and cultural standards. We must continue to vigorously develop education among people of minority nationalities and train more highly competent people with different skills that are needed for the development of various undertakings. It is necessary to carry forward and develop the outstanding culture of various nationalities under the new historical condition and enrich the people's cultural activities. This outstanding culture of various nationalities is an important component of China's cultural treasure house. In short, we must make socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization promote each other and develop simultaneously.

Here, I would also like to talk about planned parenthood. Planned parenthood is a basic state policy of China. Since the situations are different, the state has adopted a lenient policy in dealing with people of minority nationalities on the issue of planned parenthood. This is extremely necessary. However, in order to take into consideration the matter of the fundamental importance of raising the qualities of minority nationalities, people of minority nationalities should also launch a campaign for high quality in child birth and raising and bringing up children in order to improve the qualities of the population. We should also work out some feasible policies for planned parenthood that are suitable for people of minority nationalities while taking into consideration their customs, habits, and religious beliefs.

4. It Is Necessary To Seriously Implement the Regional National Autonomy Law and Consolidate and Improve the System of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities

Through a long period of exploration and practice, our party has decided to adopt regional autonomy of minority nationalities as the fundamental policy to solve our country's problem of nationalities affairs. This is also the common choice of people of all nationalities in our country. More than 40 years of practice has proved that this system is completely in accord with the situation of our country and has strong vitality. We must unswervingly adhere to this policy because it has a great bearing on protecting the legal rights of people of

minority nationalities and promoting economic development of areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities. The work of establishing national autonomous regions and areas is mostly completed. Now the main thing in implementing the policy of regional autonomy of minority nationalities is to constantly develop and perfect the system according to the development of and changes in the situation. From now on, we should be more rigorous in approving the establishment of national autonomous areas because the work of establishing national autonomous regions and areas has already been completed for the most part. The "Regional National Autonomous Law" is one of the basic laws of our country, and so all organizations, groups, enterprises, and undertakings must observe it. On the one hand, the national autonomous regions and areas must do things according to the law and ensure that the Constitution of the state, the policy of the party, and laws and regulations of the government are observed and implemented in those regions and areas. On the other hand, state organizations should also respect the power of autonomy of those autonomous regions and areas in accordance with the law and take the special situation and needs of those autonomous regions and areas into consideration in their work. Because the content of the "Regional National Autonomous Law" is quite extensive, concerned provinces and autonomous regions must formulate pertinent regulations in order to smoothly implement the autonomous law. On this basis, specific procedures for the enforcement of the autonomous law will be enacted and promulgated by the State Council.

The consolidation and improvement of the national regional autonomy system and the final settlement of problems related to nationalities affairs all depend on the cultivation of a contingent of cadres of minority nationalities who have both ability and political integrity and can maintain close ties with the masses in line with the party's consistent policy. It is necessary to select and promote a number of outstanding cadres of minority nationalities in a planned and systematic manner and assign them to leading organs of the party and state at various levels, including some units of the State Council. Those cadres of minority nationalities should be entrusted to take part in making policies and administering affairs of the state and autonomous regions and areas. Cadres working in national autonomous regions and areas—whether they are local cadres or cadres from other localities, and whether they are cadres of minority nationalities or the Han nationality—are all public servants of the people and have the common responsibility of promoting national unity and progress. Cadres of all nationalities must respect, trust, and learn from each other; unite and cooperate with each other; and work with concerted efforts to build up national autonomous regions and areas and make contributions to building the socialist motherland with Chinese characteristics.

Comrades, the relations among people of various Chinese nationalities have profound historical and cultural roots and can withstand the test of all stormy waves.

People of various nationalities have, through their protracted heroic struggles, jointly created the People's Republic with national equality and unity and built a socialist state with initial prosperity under the leadership of the CPC. Although we have traversed tortuous roads and may still meet various kinds of difficulties on our path of advancement, as long as we firmly and unswervingly implement the party's basic line and continue to advance along the correct road for solving problems related to nationalities affairs, we will be able to achieve a great victory in promoting socialist modernization and can certainly achieve the goal of joint prosperity for all nationalities!

Nationalities Affairs Award Ceremony Held

OW2102132690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1103 GMT 17 Feb 90

[By reporter Zheng Qingdong (6774 1987 2639)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)—The State Nationalities Affairs Commission conferred citations on 1,778 comrades, who had worked in minority affairs for 30-40 years or longer, at a national conference of chairmen of nationalities affairs commissions which ended today.

Speaking at the awards ceremony, Wu Jinghua, vice chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said: Through development in ethnic work, China has produced a huge minority work force, comprising various nationalities. Members of the work force dedicate themselves selflessly to promoting equality, unity, and common prosperity among various ethnic groups. The broad masses of minority workers have driven the development and prosperity of various nationalities through their blood and sweat, and have fueled the prosperity of the motherland through their glow and warmth. China's minority workers have not failed the trust of the party, the state, and various nationalities, and are worthy of the great motherland and the great times.

It is learned that the comrades who were cited at the meeting came from 33 minority groups. Some of them have worked diligently in nationalities affairs departments and in minority areas for a long time, and some have directly participated in the formulation and implementation of the party's and state's minority policies and regulations. Some have industriously conducted theoretical research into ethnic affairs, and others have made achievements in promoting economic, educational, scientific, cultural, public health, and sports developments in minority areas. They have zealously contributed their wisdom and valuable years to China's minority work, and are the outstanding representatives of the nation's minority workers.

Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Wu Lianyan, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, attended the awards ceremony.

Addressing the closing session of the conference, Ismail Amat, chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, urged nationalities affairs departments at all levels to conscientiously implement the conference's guidelines, seriously study the recent important directives of comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng on minority work, and endeavor for new accomplishments in ethnic work. He also called on them to make a good start in minority work during the first year of the 1990's, and constantly make new contributions to promoting China's stability and development, as well as ethnic unity and progress.

Commentary Views Nationality Policy Education

OW1802003690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1453 GMT 13 Feb 90

[XINHUA commentary: "Education in Nationality Policy is an Important Part of Education in National Conditions"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)—China is a unified multi-nationality socialist country. This is one of the basic national conditions that we must not forget. The party's nationality policies should be an important part of education in national conditions conducted among the people of all nationalities.

In addition to the Han nationality, China has 55 minority nationalities, with a total population of more than 85 million. Although this is only over seven percent of China's total population, areas of minority nationalities account for more than 60 percent of China's territory. In addition, the basic characteristic of the distribution of minority nationalities in China is that people of minority nationalities live in wide areas, and only a small percentage of them inhabit specific localities. About a quarter of the people of minority nationalities scatter in areas where the people of other nationalities—mainly the Han nationality—live. People of two or more nationalities live in the great majority of China's more than 2,000 counties.

As China carries out reforms and opens its door to the outside world, and as the socialist commodity economy develops, contacts between nationalities, localities, various trades, and individuals, expand day by day; the opportunities for people of different nationalities to cooperate with each other and to work together increase. This is a basic aspect and main tendency of relations between nationalities in the new situation. According to estimations by departments concerned, every year in the last few years, a few hundred thousand people of minority nationalities left areas of minority nationalities to engage in economic activities in interior provinces. Also, more than a million people left interior provinces each year to work or do business in frontier areas of minority nationalities.

It should be said that China has done a good job in handling nationality problems. This is basically because our party has closely integrated Marxist basic nationality

theories with China's actual nationality conditions, thereby opening up truly on the basis of equality among all nationalities a correct way with Chinese characteristics to solve nationality problems. With the collective efforts of our party leaders of several generations, a complete set of practical and feasible policies has gradually been formed on nationality equality, nationality unity, regional autonomy in areas of minority nationalities, and common prosperity of all nationalities. Last year, at the critical moment when turmoils took place in some localities and counterrevolutionary rebellion erupted in Beijing, the vast numbers of cadres and the masses in areas of minority nationalities opposed turmoils and the rebellion in a clear-cut manner, and resolutely struggled against splittists, thereby making new contributions to preserving social stability and stability in frontier areas, and to promoting unity among all nationalities. This is vivid evidence that the party's nationality policy is a correct one. It also shows that our nationality work over the years, especially in the past 10 years, has yielded good results.

However, we should also notice that comrades of some departments and localities have failed to pay due attention to nationality work, neglecting China's national condition of having a great many nationalities and vast nationality autonomous regions. As these comrades sometimes did not thoroughly consider and care about the special characteristics of nationalities, the "Law of Autonomy for Nationality Regions" was not satisfactorily implemented. Therefore, reeducation in the Marxist-Leninist outlook on nationalities and the party's policies toward nationalities, religions, and the united front should be conducted in not only nationality regions but also regions inhabited by the Han nationality, and at the grassroots level, as well as among the party and government organs.

It is necessary to teach the masses of all nationalities and the vast number of cadres to correctly understand the relationships between devotion to one's own nationality and to other nationalities and the motherland; between the state's energetic assistance to minority nationalities and their contributions to the country; and between the Han nationality, minority nationalities, and nationalities exercising regional autonomy in autonomous regions on the one hand and other minority nationalities on the other. At the present, it is necessary, first and foremost, to strengthen the reeducation on nationality policies among leading cadres at all levels, including Han cadres. They are the backbone leading the masses in carrying out socialist construction and promoting the cause of unity among nationalities. It is necessary to strengthen reeducation particularly among cadres who have taken up leading posts at various levels in recent years and have never had a systematic education on nationality policies. In educating the masses in the nationality policies, it is necessary to pay special attention to youngsters. To rejuvenate the Chinese nation, we must teach them to understand that China is a multinationality country where all nationalities are equal and united and help each other.

Journalists, writers, artists, and social scientists should also step up their study of the nationality policies and closely integrate the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in implementing the nationality policies for promoting unity among nationalities.

Education on the Marxist-Leninist outlook on nationalities and nationality policies should be focused on understanding the importance of solving nationality problems and the necessity of unity among nationalities, as well as publicizing and interpreting various nationality policies and spreading knowledge. It is necessary to coordinate various quarters and apply comprehensive measures to instill the idea that "Han and minority nationalities are inseparable from each other" into the hearts of cadres at all levels and the masses of all nationalities, especially among young people. It is necessary to stress actual results in education, which should be carried out according to the actual situation in each locality or department and to the target of education. Education should be carried out in diverse and interesting forms, especially in conjunction with the activity commending nationality unity and progress. The activity launched by various localities commending nationality unity and progress in recent year is a good form of education on the Marxist-Leninist outlook on nationalities and nationalities. However, we should pay attention to creating and discovering other effective forms.

China's long-term stability is inseparable from the close unity among people of all nationalities and from the stability in minority nationality regions, which constitute more than half of Chinese territory. Practice over the years has proved that so long as leaders at all levels attach great importance to and persist in conducting extensive and in-depth education on the party's nationality policies among the masses of all nationalities and the vast number of cadres, there will be a reliable guarantee for the implementation of the party's policies on equality and unity among all nationalities, regional autonomy for minority nationalities, and common prosperity of all nationalities. There will be a healthy social environment all over the country where equality among nationalities is upheld and discrimination against any nationality opposed, where everyone persists in promoting nationality unity and opposing turmoil and disturbance to split nationalities, and where common prosperity of nationalities is upheld and nationalities are encouraged to learn from and assist each other in seeking common progress. This will ensure a long period of order and stability in nationality regions and the country, and provide the guarantee for the masses of all nationalities to continue to advance along the socialist road and for the grand unity and common prosperity of all nationalities.

Li Peng Urges Reduction in Elementary Homework
OW2002194190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1304 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng recently asked for a reduction of the heavy work

load of elementary school pupils for the benefit of their bodies and minds, according to the State Education Commission.

"Too much homework is detrimental to the pupils' moral, intellectual and physical development," Premier Li wrote in comment to a letter written to him by two fifth-year pupils in Beijing and he asked the problem be solved as soon as possible.

An investigation by the State Education Commission has revealed that elementary school pupils are overloaded with courses, homework and frequent tests.

Pupils usually cannot finish their homework until eight or nine in the evening or even later during examination periods. They are fed monthly and weekly tests and exams under all sorts of names.

A survey of elementary schools in east China's Jiangsu Province showed that the average weight of first-year pupils' school bags is around two kilograms and that of sixth-year pupils' is about three kilograms.

The heavy work load has put great pressure on students and undermined their health. The national investigation showed that 12 out of every 100 students wear glasses.

Liu Bin, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, asked all elementary schools to strictly implement the regulations issued in 1988 on lightening the students' load, and he also asked local education departments to make a thorough investigation of the work load of elementary school students.

The State Education Commission reiterated today that all elementary schools should follow the teaching program set by the state education departments. No schools are allowed to add courses and class hours.

The commission asked all elementary schools to assign a maximum of one hour of homework according to the teaching program.

The commission also asked schools to limit tests and guarantee every pupil at least one hour of physical exercises each day.

Fewer Students Enrolled in Higher Institutions

HK2102013990 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1240 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Last year, the institutions of higher learning in China generally reduced their enrollments, and the number of pupils studying in primary and middle schools also decreased.

According to the figures published today by the State Statistics Bureau, 29,000 postgraduate students were enrolled in 1989 in the whole country, and the enrollment of postgraduate students decreased by 19.4 percent as compared with the previous year. The total number of postgraduate students in school was 101,000 or

decreased by 10.6 percent. Last year, the regular institutions of higher learning enrolled 597,000 undergraduate students, and the enrollment of this category decreased by 10.8 percent; the number of undergraduate students in school totaled 2.08 million or increased by 0.8 percent.

Last year, the number of junior middle school students was 38.38 million, or decreased by 4.4 percent as compared with the previous year; the number of primary school pupils was 123 million, or decreased by 1.3 percent.

In addition, 1.7 million people were studying in various colleges for adults and another 1.7 million people were studying in various vocational schools for adults numbered. The former increased by 0.8 percent, and the latter decreased by 5.2 percent; 12.69 million people were taking training courses in various technical schools, and this number increased by 36.1 percent; 20.63 million people were studying in primary and middle schools for adults, and this number increased by 19.4 percent.

State Council May Further Restrict Foreign Study

*HK2102070190 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
21 Feb 90 p 2*

["Newsletter from Beijing" by Fu Te-sai (0265 1795 6857): "Students on Mainland China Enter Themselves for TOEFL Instead of University Entrance Examinations"]

[Text] The new policy for students to study abroad which went into effect 10 February on the mainland evoked strong discontent among intellectuals, young intellectuals in particular. Study-weariness has been aggravated on the campuses. Some outstanding secondary school students (top students) from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and other cities said that they were no longer interested in entering themselves for university entrance examinations. They are studying English to prepare for TOEFL so that they can go abroad. Otherwise, they would have to wait for 10 years to get the opportunity.

Because of the restrictions imposed by some ultra-leftist units, students graduated from universities and colleges in recent years are downhearted as they have no chance to go abroad. As a consequence, the tendency of playing mahjong prevailed and students once trusted by some communist party organs also became discouraged.

These are the new changes following the "outcome" of the new policy for students studying abroad.

This new document, a supplement to the 1986 State Council document No 107, brings students studying at their own expense into unified state management. This may further intensify the increasing tendency of students eager to go abroad and lead to a drastic reaction.

The document No 107 is still the basis for public security departments to issue visas to students applying to study

abroad. The document clearly stipulates that there are no restrictions imposed on students studying at their own expense. In other words, the state will handle the exit formalities for students studying at government expense and their own expense. Moreover, university graduates may submit their application only upon serving the country for several years. After their study, they should return to serve the country.

The "Supplementary Provisions for Personages With University Education Studying Abroad" and specific measures for implementation distributed by the State Education Commission by the end of January this year to all localities and the central organs imposed rigid restrictions on large numbers of students studying at their own expense. This document is the most serious one since China opened itself to the outside world.

The document stipulates that university graduates and postgraduates may apply to study abroad after serving the units they are placed in for six years. Otherwise, their applications may be rejected by the public security organs. Relatives of returned Overseas Chinese must repay annual training expenses of 1,500 to 6,000 yuan. Applications of the graduates who have completed their years of service should be submitted to the provincial level education commission for approval. In other words, the students may go through the formalities following the examination by the special committee organized by the provincial education commission.

Following the 4 June incident, it has been reported that the number of students applying to study abroad increased sharply. The top CPC levels held a special meeting and the Political Bureau standing committee especially discussed the question of students studying abroad. The document of the State Education Commission was issued in light of the opinions of the standing committee members of the Political Bureau.

As the document is issued by the State Education Commission which is not binding on the provincial and central organs at the same level, some ministries and commissions have expressed dissatisfaction and refused to implement it. It has particularly evoked divergence of opinions between the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Public Security.

According to a well-informed source, the document has offered the "imperial sword" to the units that intended to restrict the development of young people. The analysis office of a certain scientific research institute in Beijing was almost empty last year. It is estimated that the problems of these units will be further intensified.

To impose restrictions on students studying abroad at their own expense, it has been reported that the State Council will issue a new document to replace the moderate document No 107 and check the brain drain.

Commission Warns Against Overcharging Students

HK1702030490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Feb 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] The State Education Commission has warned the country's nearly one million primary and middle schools to halt the widespread malpractice of overcharging school fees.

And no fees collected for educational purposes should be diverted to other uses by schools or other departments, a spokesman from the State Education Commission told a press conference yesterday.

Most of the country's primary and middle schools begin their new semester within these few days, after the month-long winter vacation.

And the State Education Commission is making an a nationwide inspection to make sure that schools return the overcharged fees to the students and their parents, according to the spokesman.

Schools in Tianjin alone have returned over two million yuan in overcharged fees during last year.

Many primary and middle schools suffering from a shortage of funds would overcharge students by various means, according to the spokesman.

Fees

Sometimes the overcharged fees would double the standard charge.

The spokesman listed a city that collected over 17 million yuan of school fees from students in autumn semester last year and about 28.36 per cent of the fees collected was overcharged.

Some schools use the money to make up for the shortage of State allocated school fees.

Much of the money collected this way has been spent on improving teachers' welfare instead of improving teaching facilities, a survey conducted by the State Education Commission's inspection teams showed.

This widespread practice has brought great financial burden to the pupils and their parents, the official said.

Government Bans Student-Run Private Businesses

OW1602184790 Beijing in English to North America
0300 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] The new government regulations for Chinese college life have officially brought student-run private businesses to an end. Radio Beijing's (Zhang Tong) and (Li Zhaohui) discovered that students have mixed emotions about the decision and (Li Ping) broadcasts the report:

The State Education Commission issued regulations on 11 February to stress moral guidance and learning on college campuses. Commission official (Wang Jianguo) says these are China's first comprehensive regulations on students' outside-the-class activities.

(Wang) says the main purpose of the regulations is to strengthen discipline and management of colleges. The regulations reaffirm rules against unauthorized posters, demonstrations and private students' organizations. The regulations also make it illegal for students to conduct private business. Chinese laws forbid such business, but many colleges did not strictly enforce the laws in the past. Students who want to make extra spending money are encouraged to join work-study programs and other paid services organized by school authorities.

(Wang Jianguo) says work-study not only provides financial support, but also benefits the students' education. He believes individual businesses are quite different. Their only goal is to make money. Some students paid so much attention to their businesses that they give up on their studies completely.

But a student from the Beijing University of Industry believes that business can serve a good purpose. He says the chance to make money was not as important as the opportunity to meet friends in the place operated by the students themselves. With the help of several of his classmates, he opened the school's first student-run cafe, the Great Castle, in 1988. Six student-run cafes operated at the Beijing University of Industry until authorities closed them down last year.

This student operated an authorized cafe and he explains his opinion in favor of closing student-run businesses. He says the lack of official university support made it hard for the student-run cafes to handle problems. In one instance, people from outside the campus started a fight in one of the cafes. But he also feels the number of work-study programs has decreased because of the new policy and it is now much harder for students to make extra money.

Standard Language Test for Foreigners Started

OW2102143690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1308 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—The standard Chinese language test for foreigners, Overseas Chinese, and minority nationalities passed appraisal in Beijing today. It is the first of its kind in China.

The test was developed by the Beijing Institute of Linguistics on the instructions of the State Education Commission.

The institute began the work early in 1984. Over the past few years, they made four sets of trial tests which have been tried out at 33 universities.

So far, 8,392 people from 85 countries have taken the standard Chinese language test to determine their Chinese language proficiency.

Zhao 'Likely' To Suffer Humiliation at NPC

HK2102024390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Feb 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Disgraced party chief, Mr Zhao Ziyang, is likely to suffer more humiliation at the third session of the National People's Congress (NPC), due to open on March 20.

Chinese sources say that Mr Zhao will likely be removed from his remaining non-party posts, including that of first vice-chairman of the State Central Military Commission (SCMC) and membership of the NPC.

At the fourth party plenum last June, Mr Zhao had already been stripped of all Communist Party positions, including Politburo membership and first vice-chairmanship of the party's Central Military Commission (CMC).

Even though the state military commission is largely a ceremonial organisation, party hard-liners have been anxious that the "renegade leader" be removed.

Since taking over the position of secretary-general of the party's CMC last November, the Chief Political Commissar, General Yang Baibing, brother of the President, Mr Yang Shangkun, a political foe of Mr Zhao, has stepped up anti-Zhao propaganda within military ranks.

Chinese newspapers yesterday carried a report by an NPC official that "since the second session of the NPC (in April 1989), electoral units have ousted five people, including Liang Xiang, former governor of Hainan province" from NPC membership.

Mr Liang, a protege of Mr Zhao, was sacked from his Hainan post last September.

Chinese analysts say it is likely that Mr Zhao, a member of the NPC delegation from the city of Beijing, will have his membership revoked when the municipal people's congress meets before the NPC.

"The NPC position carries no clout, but it is symbolically important since all major leaders are deputies," a Western diplomat said.

Aside from Mr Zhao, analysts say that another Zhou ally, Mr Hu Qili, a former member of the Politburo Standing Committee who sided with the students during the pro-democracy movement, may also be kicked out of the NPC.

Mr Hu's party position had also been nullified last June.

Chinese sources say, as a sign of further disgrace, Mr Zhao has recently been obliged to move out of Zhongnanhai, the gigantic compound in the heart of Beijing where leaders live and work.

One source said that Mr Zhao and his family are now staying in the same house as that of the late party chief Mr Hu Yaobang, which is situated in an exclusive alley not far from Zhongnanhai.

One of Mr Zhao's distant relatives recently confirmed to his overseas friends the move of the Zhao family out of Zhongnanhai.

Since last June, Mr Zhao has been under house arrest and his role in the "counter-revolutionary rebellion" is still being investigated by party disciplinary officials.

In informal briefings last weekend, NPC officials had said that there would be no major personnel changes at the NPC.

However, Chinese sources say that the leadership of the SCMC will be reshuffled.

SCMC chairman Mr Deng Xiaoping, who had retired from the party CMC last November, is expected to step down.

The party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, who was made chairman of the party military commission last November, is likely to get the chairmanship of the SCMC.

Other personnel changes will probably include posts of up to vice-premier's level, Chinese sources say.

Wang Renzhong Addresses CPPCC Meeting

OW1902225290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0814 GMT 19 Feb 90

[By reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA)—In the new year, the special committees of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] should give full play to the CPPCC members' role of extensive contacts and social influence, continue in contributing to the stability of our nation and society, and actively offer suggestions for the smooth progress in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. This was said by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee at today's meeting attended by chairmen of the special committees of the CPPCC National Committee.

The main subject discussed at the meeting held this morning at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee was the examination and drawing up of work plans of the special committees of the CPPCC National Committee for the year 1990.

The special committees are the working organs of the CPPCC National Committee in that they maintain frequent contacts with its members and people from all communities for the purpose of exercising the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision and for fulfilling all other tasks. At present, the CPPCC National Committee has 14 special committees. Over the past year, the special committees have done a great deal of work with regard to the political and economic activities as well as the united front work of our country. They have also played a positive role in making it a constant, institutionalized practice to conduct political consultation and democratic supervision, in consolidating and developing the patriotic united front, and in helping implement the principles and policies of the party and the government.

Wang Renzhong said in his speech: Maintenance of stability is of utmost importance to the destiny of our country and the future of socialism. Without a stable social environment, neither reform nor construction will be possible. He urged that during the new year the special committees give top priority to the stability of the overall situation, uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization in carrying out all their activities, and take full advantage of their strong point of extensive contacts with people of all walks of life in order to publicize the party and state principles and policies and to help people gain a correct understanding of the current situation and to reinforce their confidence.

Wang Renzhong said: In promoting the smooth progress of the work of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, the CPPCC as a united front work organization should proceed from a macro viewpoint and concentrate on investigating and studying those questions that are related to the overall interests. In particular, they should give full play to the advantage that the scope of their work is not limited to any single department or academic field. They should look at the overall situation, grasp important matters, and make necessary suggestions.

In addition, Wang Renzhong asked the special committees to organize and promote the CPPCC members' activities to study the party and state principles and policies, current events, and political affairs. They should help build corruption-free politics, promote democracy and the formation of the legal system, and develop a socialist spiritual civilization. In addition, they should continue to enhance contacts with compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and overseas Chinese, and should actively develop people-to-people diplomatic activities.

In making plans, Wang Renzhong said, the special committees should attach importance to developing the patriotic united front, expanding the scope of contacts, and do more work to unite people. They should proceed from reality, grasp the key tasks, attach importance to

the quality and real effect of their work, and pay attention to keeping close links among themselves and developing their cooperative relations.

Other vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee attending today's meeting were Gu Mu, Ma Wenrui, Hu Sheng, Sun Xiaocun, and Cheng Siyuan.

NPC's Liao Hansheng Ends Sichuan Inspection

*HK1702053590 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] Today, Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, concluded his 27-day visit and inspection in Sichuan and left Chengdu for Beijing.

During his stay in Sichuan, Comrade Liao Hansheng held talks with some Sichuan-based deputies to the NPC. During the talks, Comrade Liao Hansheng stressed that the work of people's congresses at all levels must be further strengthened instead of being weakened.

Accompanied by Lieutenant General Fu Quanyou, commander of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] Chengdu Military Region, Comrade Liao Hansheng also visited the headquarters of the military region especially to see the officers and soldiers as well as the retired veteran army cadres there and extend warm greetings and pay tribute to them.

Minister Announces Upgrading of State Housing

*HK2102024590 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
21 Feb 90 p 1*

[By staff reporter Wen Jia]

[Text] The State has pledged to provide adequate apartments for the country's 550,000 urban families now listed as "households suffering from extreme housing difficulties," by 1992.

Minister of Construction Lin Hanxiong told CHINA DAILY that furnishing shelters for these needy families would be the focus of the country's housing development programme, now "tightened by the nationwide austerity drive."

He said such housing projects would receive similar priority in planning and policy-making "which the State has pinned on agriculture, energy and traffic industries" during the current austerity drive.

He said these families were having to cope with less than two square metres of living space per person, compared with a national average of some 6.5 square metres per person in urban areas.

"We're trying to send them charcoal in freezing weather," Lin said, meaning offering timely help to these people who have for decades dreamed of comfortable homes.

The Minister said that this year the State would try to maintain an appropriate percentage of capital investment on apartment construction despite tight controls on non-productive projects. But he did not specify the investment.

Favourable loan and tax policies would be adopted to encourage individuals to pool more funds on housing. The potential of various work units would also be tapped so they could join hands with central and local governments in building new apartments.

In Beijing, Tianjin and Shenyang cities, the governments were highly appreciated by local people as they managed to keep comparatively large apartment construction projects within budget planning.

Statistics show that since late last decade apartment construction throughout the country has been declining, following several years' boom.

Communist Party Tightens Controls on Mass Media

OW1702124190 Tokyo KYODO in English
0904 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 17 KYODO—The Chinese Communist Party leadership has tightened controls on mass media, frustrating reporters covering corruption and bureaucracy involving the party.

Party officials said the measure was enforced to forestall social unrest caused by a public harboring doubts about socialism.

Politburo member Li Ruihuan, in a lecture late November, criticized the mass media for placing priority on criticism and disclosures over reports on the party's policy line, according to Chinese media sources.

The sources said new rules on news reporting based on Li's speech were distributed to the mass media in late January.

De facto controls on the mass media have already been in force with one of the first examples of such censorship being the blackout enforced on a fire at the government guesthouse in which three people died in the middle of January.

The fire occurred when Song Renqiong, a member of the party's Central Advisory Commission, was staying at the guesthouse and the three victims included his secretary.

Later in January, major mass media, including the party official newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY and television stations, ignored a collision between a ferry and a tanker in the Yangtze River which left 112 people dead or missing.

Chinese sources said reports even on traffic accidents now are banned.

PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an editorial February 15, urging the mass media to observe a forward looking posture and eliminate reports critical of the party and its political line.

But one Chinese reporter said readers will lose confidence in the mass media if it reports only good news and ideological propaganda.

KMT Revolutionary Committee Holds Plenum

OW2102001090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0933 GMT 13 Feb 90

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0461 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)—At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Kuomintang [KMT] Revolutionary Committee today, Zhu Xuefan, chairman of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, called on all its members to conscientiously study, publicize, and implement the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting In and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC" and to make fresh contributions to maintaining the stability of the country and realizing the reunification of the motherland at an early date.

Zhu Xuefan said in his report: In 1990 the KMT Revolutionary Committee will further make friendly contacts with people abroad in order to promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland at an early date. The KMT Revolutionary Committee should continue to publicize the concept of "one country, two systems" and the state policies and principles concerning Taiwan and increase its contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao as well as with foreigners concerned. It should assist relevant departments in receiving compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao as well as Overseas Chinese visiting the mainland and make friends with them in order to increase mutual understanding. It should promote the exchange of visits by people from both sides of the Taiwan Strait. It is necessary to urge the Taiwan authorities to have a clear understanding of the situation, comply with the aspirations of the people, change their attitude, stop placing obstacles to the normal development of relations between the two sides and the friendly contacts between people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and make a wise decision in favor of the reunification of the motherland as early as possible.

Zhu Xuefan said: On "elastic diplomacy" and "Taiwan independence," the KMT Revolutionary Committee persists in its serious and principled stand, firmly opposes any conspiracies to divide the motherland by creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," and strive for the reunification of the motherland along with all political parties, groups, and patriotic personages at home and abroad advocating reunification.

Zhu Xuefan pointed out: The KMT Revolutionary Committee should continue to do something practical for the purpose of improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, deepening reform, and building a socialist material and socialist spiritual civilization. The KMT Revolutionary Committee should continue to implement its Central Committee's circular on strengthening itself and do a good job in this regard.

RENMIN RIBAO Views Marxist Democracy

HK2102132190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Feb 90 p 6

[Article by Zhang Guangbo (1728 0342 0590): "A Tentative Discussion on Several Questions About the Marxist Concept of Democracy"]

[Text] People bent on practicing bourgeois liberalization have raised the banner of "fighting for democracy," which has misled people. One of the profound lessons from the Beijing storm is that we must have a clear idea of the Marxist concept of democracy and get to the root of the problem.

Democracy Is a State's Political System

Democracy is a state's political system and one in which class members who have controlled political power act as masters of the house on equal terms. The world once had two typical political systems—monarchy and democracy. Monarchy is built on hierarchy, with power held by the monarch practicing dictatorial rule. It suits a state practicing slaveholding class dictatorship and feudal landlord class dictatorship. Democracy calls for equality in all matters within the ruling class, with sovereignty exercised by "the people" practicing republican rule. It suits a bourgeois state and a proletarian dictatorship state. This "democracy" is a bourgeois dictatorship when referring to the bourgeoisie and a proletarian dictatorship when referring to the proletariat and the people under its leadership.

Democracy is distinguished by content and form. Content refers to the class to which it belongs, giving expression to the position of various classes in the state. This is democracy as far as the state system is concerned. This also means the class attribute of a state. Form refers to state organs, the principle of activity, procedure, and so forth, with the class that has won democracy running the government. It is the state's political system. The state system decides the political system and the latter gives expression to the former. The two cannot be separated. Unity of a democratic state system and a political system is what is usually called a democratic republic, bourgeois democratic republic, or a proletarian socialist democratic republic.

The above represents the basic meaning of democracy. The usually so-called democratic style, the sense of democracy, economic democracy, or military democracy, and so forth, are democratic offshoots of the

political system, or something borrowed, or the extension of the original meaning.

Democracy Has a Class Attribute

The contents of democracy refer to who acts as master of the house, or the class attribute of democracy. It includes three interrelated aspects: Whom political power belongs to, whom to rely upon, and whom to work for. The bourgeois statesmen call for "of the people, by the people, and for the people" with the three aspects of democracy in mind. But the "democracy" they verbally preach actually represents the bourgeoisie. It is the practice of bourgeois democracy in the name of democracy.

Historically speaking, two versions of democracy exist in the world. These are bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy. Democracy in primitive society does not belong to the political system of this meaning. Ancient Greek democracy was a slaveholding democracy which left a deep mark on history. But the area in which it existed was not vast and its duration was not long. Only with the impact of the development of capitalism on the hierarchy are the class relations simplified. Only with society divided into two big classes, that is the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, do two versions of democracy really form. It is bourgeois democracy with the bourgeoisie holding political power. Through revolution, the proletariat becomes the ruling class with the establishment of proletarian democracy. Proletarian democracy is also called socialist democracy. In China, it is people's democracy led by the working class with the worker-peasant alliance as the basis. Democracy is always concrete. The world has never known classless democracy, or democracy transcending class.

Compared with feudal despotism, bourgeois democracy is a big step forward in history, but its progress is limited. First, it is the democracy of a small number of people and narrow in scope. Second, it is a democracy of exploiters with the truth concealed. In the name of the whole people it serves the self interest of its own class. Thus it is a pseudo and deceptive democracy. Proletarian democracy is the majority of society's people's democracy. This is not only because proletarians represent the majority but also because it can unite the masses of people in enjoying democracy. Therefore, it is 101 times as widespread as bourgeois democracy. It is laborers' democracy. Its aim is to protect and organize the people freely working to build socialism and communism. Therefore, it is true democracy. In the history of the development of democracy it is the supreme historical form, representing a historical stage more advanced than bourgeois democracy.

Since democracy is won through the revolutionary struggle of the class enjoying democracy, its achievement, in the sense of the state system, means the accomplishment of the task in the struggle for democracy. The next step is how to perfect the democratic form and

improve the degree of democracy. Given such a situation, if we should further put forward the task of striving for democracy, we will naturally take a stand opposed to existing democracy and direct the spearhead against the existing ruling class. The first step for the bourgeoisie under feudal despotic rule, or for the proletariat in a bourgeois state, to carry out revolution is to win democracy and then become the ruling class. That is, to overthrow the old regime. In the socialist state it is no longer a problem of its being replaced by democracy of any other class. Instead, it is a matter of continuously developing democracy and perfecting it. Therefore, to raise the slogan again of making a so-called struggle for democracy is a retrogressive act, with the spearhead directed against the people's democracy to restore capitalism. Regarding the contents of democracy, it is absolutely not a case of there being "no distinction between East and West." Nor is it a case of us being unable to do without "total Westernization" or "partial westernization." Some people have a vague idea of things and fail to distinguish the class attribute of democracy by accepting the slogan of democracy indiscriminately. This is one way people are duped.

The contents of democracy determine the form and the form of democracy serves the contents. The contemporary form of democracy is inseparable from the political party system, the electoral system, the collegiate organization, the principle of organization and activity, the legal system, and so forth. Bourgeois democracy was originally the democracy of a small number of exploiters. A universal democratic form was used instead to practice deception and cover up the democratic class contents which were the features of its democratic form. For instance, for what was originally the regime of its own class, the form of two parties, or many parties, ruling in turn is adopted. Not only is no change guaranteed in its class nature, with the struggles among various capital groups and influences within itself reconciled, the phenomenon of pseudodemocracy is created. Also, where the key link of nomination of candidates in elections was originally monopolized by capitalists, the right to vote is made universal. Where it was originally a meeting in charge of bourgeois affairs, democratic discussions are introduced, with the majority voting on rules and regulations to be drawn up and with law promoted as a social treaty to uphold fairness and justice. What was originally a tortuous process of legislative, executive, and judicial organs sharing work, and cooperating to reconcile contradictions and struggles among different forces within its own class in a joint effort to realize the bourgeois will, is built up as a system of checks and balances to uphold democracy and honesty.

In line with the contents of socialist democracy, the democratic form in socialist countries has adopted the people's congress system. Leadership by the Communist Party, or the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party, is practiced. Really democratic election systems and legal systems adapted to the national conditions of various socialist countries are

introduced. Democratic centralism is taken as the fundamental principle in uniting various links. This form is compatible with the contents of socialist democracy, with compatibility between the political system and the state system and between the outside and the inside. For instance, multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party practiced in our country suits the demands of widespread people's democracy and a guarantee for a correct direction for advance. It helps in strengthening unity among the people and reducing internal consumption. The electoral system is based on reality. Direct elections are carried out from lower to higher levels, level by level, without formalism. The right to vote and the right to be elected are guaranteed, with a relevant principle universally introduced. In organizing organs, attention is paid to actual results. The system of state organs, based on people's congresses at various levels, with the introduction of democratic centralism can serve to promote democracy and help toward concentrating on handling matters of state. The socialist legal system, with the constitution as its core, is a concentrated reflection of the people's will and a manifestation and guarantee of the people acting as masters of the house.

As far as the democratic form is concerned, where there are contents and the need to adapt to contents, we must continuously create conditions to increasingly perfect it. This is the common demand and the regular task of all classes practicing democracy and exercising rule. In the several hundred years since the establishment of bourgeois democracy, to meet the needs of its continuously developing and changing contents, the political party system, the electoral system, the organizational structure, the legal system, and the separation of powers as the fundamental principle of bourgeois democracy have all undergone great changes and developments. In this regard, socialist democracy has also been no exception. For instance, since the founding of the PRC, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in line with socialist economic and cultural developments a series of measures to perfect various links of the democratic form have been adopted such as the: Improvement of the people's congress system; strengthening and perfection of party leadership; separation of party functions and government administration; improvement of the electoral system; perfection of democratic centralism and the socialist legal system; and so forth. These have all enabled people's democracy to be increasingly developed with relative adequacy.

The degree of perfection of the democratic form is restrained by the level of social, economic, and cultural development. In line with the contents of various countries' own democratic systems and their concrete historical conditions, democratic forms can have different degrees of development. In highly developed capitalist states the democratic form can be relatively perfect. On the contrary, in a socialist state, especially in the initial stage of its development, the democratic form can be imperfect and there is the need for a process of continuous perfection. But we cannot depart from the contents

of democracy and concrete historical conditions in pursuing a democratic form in isolation. Still less can we use a developed bourgeois democratic form as an excuse to negate the contents of socialist democracy. This is nothing but using the excuse the so-called "elite" has used to oppose our people's democracy in an attempt to establish bourgeois democracy. Due to the superiority of the contents of socialist democracy it will ultimately make its form increasingly perfect under the impetus of its internal drive. Contradictions between the contents and form of bourgeois democracy with the development of capitalist contradictions, and the extinction of its historical life, will intensify and end up in its being replaced by socialist democracy.

Democracy Is a Means and Not the Ultimate Aim

Democracy belongs to the superstructure. It arises from a given economic base and is restrained by the development of its economic base. In turn, it serves its economic base. The economic base of bourgeois democracy is the capitalist commodity economy. The bourgeoisie that has grown up on the basis of such a commodity economy is the core of democracy. The state of contradiction between the contents and form of bourgeois democracy is the very reflection of the capitalist commodity economy. The capitalist commodity economy is a hired labor system of exploitation with private ownership of the means of production as its basis. Therefore, labor can also become a commodity freely bought and sold. Capitalists and workers come on the market together. As equals, capitalists based on the principle of exchanges of equal value freely purchase the labor of workers and then, in the process of using labor, possess without compensation the surplus value of such a special commodity as labor, realizing capitalist exploitation. This enables bourgeois democracy to also include workers in it. As workers accept bourgeois exploitation and oppression in the form of the right of equality and freedom, the bourgeoisie is likely to publicize social conditions for the realization of capitalist exploitation and oppression as equality and freedom that can be hollowly applied to all members of society. Capitalist exploitation with personal freedom and equal status as conditions has replaced feudal exploitation with personal attachment and hierarchy as conditions, and has become what the bourgeois advocates as "universal love." This is the actual basis for the reason why the signboard of "equality, freedom, and universal love" can be put up by the democracy of an extremely small number of bourgeois exploiters. With the economic and cultural development of capitalist society, its democratic form has been continuously perfected and has even assumed a still bigger deceptive role. But the essence of the problem has not changed.

The comprehensiveness and truthfulness of socialist democracy are rooted in the socialist economic system. The features of the socialist economic system are the planned commodity economy based on public ownership of the means of production and common wealth based on distribution according to work. This enables

the masses of people to become masters of the state on an equal political footing and to become the core of democracy. The socialist planned commodity economy has also brought life to socialist democracy and has provided a prerequisite for the further perfection of the socialist democratic form. The socialist planned commodity economy has a relatively low starting point in our country, with still limited material and cultural conditions provided for socialist democracy. But its development is naturally rapid and its future is infinite.

Since democracy belongs to the superstructure and is determined and restrained by the economic base, and meant to serve the economic base, it is something of a secondary nature existing in society. This also determines its not being the ultimate aim pursued by people and its being just a means. Therefore, only by taking into consideration the nature of the economic base on which democracy relies for its appearance can we have a clear idea of the essence of democracy. The ultimate aim of the people upholding the promotion of bourgeois liberalization and advocating bourgeois democracy still lies in establishing the capitalist system and restoring the system of private ownership.

Democracy and Dictatorship Complement Each Others

To judge things from the standpoint of democracy is to judge things in the sense of the state system. Democracy and dictatorship complement each other. Or it may be said that democracy and dictatorship are two different aspects of the same regime. Democracy belongs to the ruling class. In a broad sense, any country is a democracy of the ruling class. Only the democracy of the slaveholding class and the feudal landlord class is realized in hierarchy with internal inequality, making it difficult to adopt a democratic form. It is the bourgeoisie, or the proletariat, that brings into unified realization the contents and form of democracy. Dictatorship is used to cope with the ruled class where the ruled class in a state is the target of the dictatorship. Bourgeois democracy is, at the same time, dictatorship over the proletariat. Similarly, proletarian democracy is dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. For this very reason, bourgeois democracy is bourgeois dictatorship and is the form of democracy adopted by the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. Proletarian democracy is also proletarian dictatorship and is the form of democracy adopted by the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Of course, this is speaking in the sense of a typical case. Actual conditions may be much more complicated than this.

So-called dictatorship means controlling the resistance of the ruled class within the ruling class's given limits of order. Lenin said that dictatorship is one class oppressing another. Forcing the ruled class to act within the limits of order defined by the ruling class is democracy to the ruling class and is dictatorship to the ruled class. In the years of class struggle, dictatorship was once put in simplified and vulgar terms. It was thought that only by first dragging out the class enemy, attaching

labels to him, throwing him to the ground and trampling on him, and subjecting him to physical torture and even elimination, was it dictatorship. It was even suggested that overall dictatorship be exercised over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. As a result, not only was the aim of dictatorship not realized but people's democracy was seriously hurt, causing serious social consequences.

Democracy and dictatorship complement each other. The act of giving full play to democracy is in itself an effort to increase the strength of the government. This makes for effective control of order and causes reactionary forces to carry out activities within the limits of order and be in a passive and subordinate position. This also helps strengthen dictatorship. Similarly, the good results of dictatorship work, that is order and stability, provide democracy with a fine environment for better protection and development. In the recent storm, some people only wanted democracy and not dictatorship. It was actually just wanting bourgeois democracy and not wanting proletarian democracy. It was not wanting proletarian dictatorship but just wanting bourgeois dictatorship. Otherwise, why was it that they allowed themselves to do as they wished while disallowing others to assert themselves righteously and even resorted to beating, smashing, looting, burning and killing!

CYL Circular Urges Study of Marxist Theories

OW2102090490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1353 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)—The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] of China issued a circular recently calling on the whole CYL to make an in-depth and persistent study of Marxist theories, lose no time in strengthening building the CYL theoretically, and raise the level of Marxist theory of all CYL cadres so that they become more able to lead all youths of the CYL to study Marxism.

The circular stressed: The CYL is a school for youth to study communism and, since Marxism is the theoretical basis of communism, one must study Marxism first in order to study communism. At present, it is necessary to focus on a good, organized study of Marxist philosophy in close combination with the need to practice, and with the actual thinking of the CYL members and other youths, and to help CYL cadres, members, and other youths become firmer politically and more scientific in thinking.

The circular noted: The fundamental purpose of the call for the whole CYL to study Marxist theories is to enable CYL cadres and members to become familiar with and master the basic theories of Marxism and its basic stand, viewpoint, and methods, enhance their ability to analyze and solve problems, establish a scientific world outlook, and raise the consciousness of the need to implement the party's line, principles, and policies.

The circular called for practical steps to carry out the study activities. Regarding the practical steps concerning

teaching materials, it said the CYL Central Committee has compiled a "Marxist Reader for CYL Cadres" and the "Basic Political Teaching Materials for CYL Members," which will be used as the basic teaching materials for CYL cadres and members respectively. As for the time for study, leading cadres of the CYL may either attend party school or CYL school for a systematic study, or attend short-term training classes on special topics in rotation, but they must spend an aggregated total of no less than one month a year in theoretical study. As for other cadres, they should spend no less than 20 days a year in the study. Regarding leadership, principal responsible persons of a CYL committee should personally get involved in the study and make a periodic review to see how the study is being done. The level of one's training in Marxist theory will be used as a major yardstick in promoting, evaluating, or appointing a cadre.

Newspaper Carries QIUSHI Table of Contents

HK2002141090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Feb 90 p 8

[Table of Contents for QIUSHI No. 4, 1990]

[Text] Article by Wang Renzhi: "On Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization"

Article by Staff Commentator: "Go to the Grass-Roots Units"

Article by Bao Xinjian: "Take The Road of Developing Productive Forces by Relying on Socialist System"

Article by Song Xiren: "On Basic Principles Concerning Socialist Ethics"

Article by He Yang: "Struggle to Build a More Staunch Vanguard of the Working Class—Brief Account of Questions Discussed at Study Class on Party Building Theory"

Article by Zhong Jiyun: "Several Basic Measures To Strengthen Party Style Building"

Article by Ruan Chongwu: "Do a Good Job in Employment Work, Promote Social Stability"

Article by Yun Zhiping, Wang Hong: "Strive to Increase State Revenue and Proportion of the Revenue of Central Financial Authorities"

Article by Zhao Wenyan, Chen Yisheng, Li Guoguang, Wang Shengguang, and He Guoxiang: "A Study on High-Tech Development Zones"

Article by Wang Min: "'The Iron Man Spirit' is Needed by The Times—After Watching Serial TV Drama 'The Iron Man'"

Military

PLA Tightens Grip on Local Military Units

HK2102022790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 21 Feb 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The People's Liberation Army [PLA] has strengthened control of local-level military units in a bid to ensure the party's total control.

The policy-setting Central Military Commission (CMC) has passed a 16-point document called Outlines on Grassroots Construction of the Army, which is being disseminated through the ranks.

The chief points concern raising the effect of political and ideological education and doing the work of periodical political work well.

At the same time, grass-roots party cells will be given more authority to promote the ideological rectitude of soldiers.

The New China News Agency yesterday quoted leading CMC cadres as saying building up a grassroots foundation would become the centre of army work.

Military analysts say promoting the discipline of local units has become a high priority in the wake of the pro-democracy movement last spring, when many members of the rank and file took part in demonstrations.

After the crushing of the "counter-revolutionary rebellion", 111 officers and 1,400 soldiers were reportedly disciplined for failing to obey orders.

Military analysts say the army's problems are especially serious at the grassroots level.

A Western diplomat said: "After June 4, the prestige of the Army has fallen to an all-time low and many regional units have had difficulty recruiting.

"Through grassroots construction, the PLA also wants to build up the prestige of local-level units."

The document also contains some blandishments for the rank and file.

For example, the circular specifies the Army will perfect a democratic lifestyle and render cultural life more active.

Official Stresses Political Work

HK2002141490 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
25 Jan 90 p 2

[Article by Zhu Tingxun (4376 1656 8113), director of Mass Work Department under PLA General Political Department: "Important Substance of Our Army's Political Work"]

[Text] [Editor's note] The column of "Forum on Relations Between the Army and the Masses" will be published starting today. The relations between the Army and the masses, like the relations between the party and the masses, or the relations between cadres and the masses, are of great significance to the stability and unity of our society, as well as to the prosperity and development of our undertakings. In the new period, especially since the reform and opening up, the relations between the Army and the masses have run into many new problems and situations. The cadres in the Army and in various localities are concerned about the way in which these problems and situations are properly handled. This column will provide a space for soliciting opinions. Your manuscripts are cordially welcomed, please help us to run this column well. [end editor's note]

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "With reference to the new conditions, we must maintain a good relationship between the Army and the masses by various approaches, and properly solve the problem of relations between the Army and the masses." What are the new conditions of relations between the Army and the masses in the new period?

After going through the struggle for stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, we can perceive more clearly that the antagonistic forces at home and abroad have always seen unity between the Army and the masses as a big obstacle to their promotion of the strategy of "peaceful transformation," and that they have adopted different means to sow dissension among the Army and the masses and to destroy unity between them. In the period of peace, the comprehensive returns produced by the Army in consolidating national defense cannot attract attention from the people easily, and the role and function of the Army in construction cannot be understood and realized by everyone. In addition, the reform and opening up, as well as the development of the commodity economy will provide better conditions for building the Army, but because of the adjustment of economic benefits and the changes in the people's mind, new conflicts and disputes will also be brought to the relations between the Army and the masses. At present, in the complicated political struggles at home and abroad, it is of greater significance to continuously eliminate various factors affecting the unity between the Army and governments and the unity between the Army and the masses, as well as to foster closer ties between the Army and governments and between the Army and the masses.

In the new period, although there have been many changes in the situation, the nature of our Army has not changed, the purpose of serving the people has not changed, and the principle of unity between the Army and the people has not changed. In the period of peace and construction, to uphold the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, the first thing is to fulfill the Army's function in consolidating national defense, resisting aggression, defending the motherland, and safeguarding social stability; it represents the basic and

long-term interests of the country, the nation, and the people. At the same time, on the premise of fulfilling the duty of war preparation and routine tasks, it must actively take part in constructing socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material civilization, serving the continuous satisfaction of the growing demands in material and cultural lives of the people. In recent years, various units in the whole Army actively and voluntarily took part in the labor supporting the country's economic construction, launched activities of construction undertaken jointly by the Army and the masses, carried out rescue work, learned from Lei Feng's spirit of solving difficulties for the people, helped poverty-stricken areas to eliminate poverty and achieve affluence etc., playing a good role in bringing about closer ties between the Army and the masses.

When General Political Department Director Yang Baibing inspected an army unit recently, he affirmed and praised the slogan of "viewing the people as fathers and mothers, and the garrison areas as a hometown" proposed by a certain unit, as well as the slogan of "viewing the Army as the Great Wall, and the soldiers as relatives" proposed by the local government; he spoke highly of the moving events of mutual care, mutual support, and mutual assistance among the soldiers and the local people in the course of strengthening national defense construction and economic construction. Certainly, in the period of peace, army building also has difficulties, and the army itself also has many of its own interests. However, it must be made clear that to overcome these difficulties, other than the efforts made by the Army itself, at no moment can it go without the people's support and assistance, otherwise, it can be said that it cannot move a single inch. During war, the people are what the Army relies on for winning the victory; normally, the people are what the Army relies on for becoming strong. A large quantity of facts tells us that to do the mass work well, and to actively launch the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization jointly by the Army and the masses, is of extraordinary significance to strengthening the political construction for the Army. The Army, as a component part of the society, has a thousand links with the outside world. The creation of a good outside environment is a necessary condition for strengthening the construction of the Army. The chores done by army units, from buying grain and vegetables to military exercise, and from conscription to settling retired servicemen or transferring servicemen to civilian jobs, cannot be done without support from the local governments and masses. Therefore, it appears that it is necessary to do mass work well and improve the social environment. If the mass work is done well, the Army and the localities will support each other, help each other, and have closer ties; the local governments and the masses will show more concern for the Army, and actively support the Army, thus, army building will have a good social environment and outside conditions.

After going through last year's political storm, and looking at the current changes in the situation at home

and abroad, the people in the whole country have upgraded their understanding of the extreme importance of strengthening unity between the Army and governments, and between the Army and the masses, while the relations between the Army and governments, and the relations between the Army and the masses, which have glorious traditions, have sustained the grim test during the struggle, and have developed and been consolidated. History has already proved and will continue to prove the following truth: Once the Army and the people units together, no one in this world can resist us!

Civil Air Defense Soft Science Center Set Up

HK2002055290 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
1 Feb 90 p 2

[Report by Ming Yuan (2494 6678): "China Sets Up Soft Science Research Center for Civil Air Defense"]

[Text] Recently, a soft science research center for civil air defense was set up in the Military Engineering Academy in Nanjing.

The major research projects that the soft science for civil air defense include the technology for forecasting natural disasters, the analytic technology for protection, the automation technology for civil air defense command, the feasibility studies of civil air defense engineering projects, and the technology for predicting the underground space demand in cities. These technologies not only play an important guiding role for the construction of civil air defense projects, but will also provide important reference data for economic development and urban construction. The establishment of the soft science research center for civil air defense indicated that the research and development of soft science for civil air defense had entered a new stage.

Economic & Agricultural

Journal Carries Li Peng Article on Reform

OW1802043190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0232 GMT 18 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA)—The latest issue of the monthly journal, "CHINA'S ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM" carries an article written by Premier Li Peng reaffirming that China's reform and open policy are unchangeable.

According to the premier, China has achieved great results over the past 10 years of national reform and opening further to the outside world, and accumulated rich experience.

He said that those who regard China's on-going drive to improve economic conditions and rectify the economic order as "retrogression" or "putting the brakes on" lack a thorough understanding of the drive.

According to Li, the economic readjustment and the deepening of the reform are not antagonistic but supplement each other.

The purpose of the readjustment is to provide more favorable conditions for the reform and open policy.

The premier called on people to keep in mind the following points:

- the four cardinal principles are the foundation of the state, and the reform and open policy are channels leading to prosperity. Neither of these two points can be dispensed with.
- the reform and open policy represent the self-perfection of the socialist system and are aimed at bringing into play its superiority.
- the basic principle of the reform of economic system is to combine planned economy with market regulation. Experience has shown that intensive centralism will limit China's economic development and restrain enthusiasm. However, a pure market economy in China would lead to economic chaos and social instability.
- the reform and open policy must keep their continuity and stability so as to ensure the steady development of productivity.
- and people must take the opportunity of the economic readjustment to try out new reform measures.

According to Li Peng, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy will continue as a comprehensive organ under the State Council to make unified plans and coordinate the reform of the economic system.

The commission will work out plans for the reform of the urban and rural economic systems for the central authorities to make strategic decisions, and try out and spread reform measures.

According to the premier, the present situation in China is good and is heading in the scheduled direction.

However, Li noted, one must see clearly that new contradictions and difficulties appear soon after old ones are solved. This is the inevitable law of development.

The current problems are mainly reflected in market slump, a drop in the rate of development of production, an increase in overstocked products and in the number of factories which have stopped production, and a rise in unemployment.

Li said that these are temporary difficulties encountered in the course of advance and can be overcome. He called on the people to be determined to overcome them.

Li proposed three measures to overcome the difficulties: First, enterprises should conscientiously use and bring into play the function of market regulation to turn pressure into motive force so as to improve economic results, raise the quality of products, increase varieties and reduce production cost; second, the state should offer better production conditions for enterprises; and

third, commercial and foreign trade departments should purchase more products in order to help enterprises tide over difficulties.

According to the premier, the Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council have all confirmed that enterprises should continuously practise the contract managerial responsibility system, which will play a positive role in boosting production and helping overcome temporary economic difficulties.

Li also said that there has been a great change in the international situation. On the whole, peace and development are still major forces in the world and the whole international situation is favorable to China's reform and opening further to the outside world and socialist development.

Li reaffirmed that China will, as always, stick to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and parties, respect choices made by the peoples of different countries and continuously promote friendly relations between the people of China and the rest of the world.

At present China's political situation is stable, the economy is developing steadily and social order has been stabilized, thus paving the way for the development of China's socialist cause, Li Peng said.

He said that science and technology are advancing at a tremendous pace internationally and it is impossible for any country to undertake socialist modernization by closing its doors.

Facts have proven, he said, economic sanctions against China are futile effort. The Chinese people will never yield to any pressure from outside. China will continuously adhere to the reform and open policy, and expand its international exchanges over a wide range.

East Asia Bank To Open Dalian Branch

HK2102014790 Hong Kong *HONGKONG STANDARD (BUSINESS STANDARD)* in English 21 Feb 90 p 6

[By Jessie Yim]

[Text] Bank of East Asia is planning to establish a branch in Dalian, one of China's established port cities, a top official of the bank said yesterday.

The bank is also negotiating the formation of a joint venture finance company in Shanghai with Chinese authorities, according to director and chief executive, David Li.

He made the announcement after ceremonies marking the grant of a \$108-million loan for a residential project in Sheung Shui. Under the deal, Bank of East Asia and the U.S.-based Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co extended the three-year loan to Greater China Land Co Ltd, a 50-50 joint venture between the Sino Group and China-chem Group.

Mr Li, a member of the committee that visited China for the final draft of Hong Kong's Basic Law, said he had discussions with Chinese officials on the bank's business in the mainland.

He said Bank of East Asia was interested in being firmly rooted in China—especially in the coastal cities which he described as the most strategic places for business development.

The bank chose Dalian, an industrial port city in the northeast, because it had been developed for decades, he said.

He did not disclose details of the Dalian project but said it would likely be a representative office of the bank.

Bank of East Asia currently has branches in Shanghai and Shenzhen and a representative office in Guangzhou.

On the Shanghai venture, Mr Li quoted Beijing officials as saying a decision on the project would have to be made by China's State Council. But the project could be approved soon, he added.

The joint venture, proposed more than two years ago, would include Bank of East Asia, Sanwa Bank of Japan, the Shanghai-based Bank of Communications, and the Bank of China branch in Shanghai.

Meanwhile, the total development cost of the project in Sheung Shui has been estimated at \$160 million. It will provide 280 units measuring about 700 square feet each.

Foreign Exchange Regulation Market Takes Shape

HK2102054790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Feb 90 p 2

[Report by Liu Xiao (0491 7197): "Foreign Exchange Regulation Market Begins To Take Shape in China"]

[Text] This reporter has learned from the national sub-bureau chiefs conference of the State Administration of Exchange Control that, after nearly two years of growth, China's foreign exchange regulation market has begun to take shape, and has played a positive role in economic construction. The transaction volume of the foreign exchange regulation market reached \$8,566 million last year, an increase of 36.8 percent over the volume of \$6,264 million in 1988. The number of open markets has increased to two and the mode of transaction has become increasingly modern.

Of the nation's foreign exchange regulation volume last year, foreign exchange for trade accounted for 68.5 percent. The regulation of supply and demand has helped many enterprises solve their difficulties in capital turnover, promote foreign exchange earnings through export, and vigorously stimulate the deepening of reform of the foreign trade structure.

Conference Notes Improved Export Product Quality

OW1902232090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1334 GMT 13 Feb 90

[By reporters Zhou Zongmin (0719 1350 2404) and Zhang Yi (1728 3015)]

[Text] Nanjing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)—The reporters have learned from the national conference of directors of administrations of import and export commodities inspection, which opened in Nanjing today, that the quality of China's export commodities has improved since the second half of last year and that foreign criticisms of the decline of China's export commodities have decreased.

In recent years, there has been a notable drop in the quality of China's export commodities. The problem of selling adulterated raw materials and farm and sideline products has been quite serious. As a result, rejections of commodities and demands for compensation by foreign businessmen have occurred frequently. To cope with this situation, the administrations of import and export commodities inspection have adopted forceful measures to strengthen the inspection of export commodities, and have scored good results. In 1989, more than 30,000 batches of export commodities worth over \$700 million were found to be of poor quality. In dealing with these disqualified commodities, the administrations of import and export commodities inspection asked the producers or dealers to reprocess the products or exchange them for good-quality commodities. After inspection, no disqualified products were allowed to be exported, thus safeguarding the country's reputation.

According to the conference, in 1989 inspection showed that the qualification rate of commodities imported by China was more than two percent higher than the figure in 1988; the quality of some import commodities such as cotton, chemical fertilizer, and chemical raw materials was a notable problem. Many of these commodities were adulterated, and the problem of selling second-grade products as first-grade ones was a frequent occurrence. According to data supplied by the State Administration of Import and Export Commodities Inspection, in 1989 more than 15,000 batches of disqualified commodities worth \$5.4 billion were discovered. In dealing with the disqualified commodities, the administrations of import and export commodities inspection promptly issued inspection certificates to enable relevant departments to claim compensations, thus reducing the economic losses of the state and protecting the interests of the state and consumers.

Wu Xueqian Addresses Tourism Work Conference

OW2102043190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1156 GMT 12 Feb 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Xiao (0491 7197) and XINHUA reporter Chen Yun (7115 5366)]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)—To revitalize China's tourism industry as early as possible by establishing a new style and image is the major topic of the National Tourism Work Conference, which was held in Beijing today.

Wu Xueqian, vice premier of the State Council, said at the conference: The political situation across the country has further stabilized. It is possible to create a better international atmosphere this year. Under such conditions, the key to recovering and developing the tourism industry lies in raising the management level, improving the service quality, and enhancing the credibility of the tourism industry.

Last year, the tourism industry suffered the first major slide in the past 10 years. Some people overseas have predicted that it will take at least five years for China's tourism industry to recover. However, cadres, staff members, and workers on the tourism front have advanced against difficulties, taken active measures in a timely manner, increased publicizing and canvassing abroad, undergone more training, and launched campaigns to increase revenue and trim expenditure. As a result, the tourism industry began to turn for the better at the end of last year. There were 13.24 million overseas tourists last year, earning \$1.8 billion in foreign exchange. This was about 80 percent of the amount we earned in 1988, and was about 20 percent less than the decrease we expected. Wu Xueqian said it was not easy to achieve such good results.

The State Tourism Bureau's planned targets for 1990 are to receive 3.5 million overseas tourists, earning \$2 billion in foreign exchange, which is close to the 1988 level; and to fully recover and begin to develop the tourism industry in 1991. Wu Xueqian believes that the planned targets are positive and appropriate. However, he stated that we should appropriately estimate possible difficulties, and should make concrete preparations for overcoming these difficulties.

Speaking of problems the tourism industry should pay attention to at present and in the future, Wu Xueqian emphatically said: In general, we should make great efforts to raise the management level and improve service quality under the guiding principle of achieving sustained, steady, and coordinated development. He said: Credibility decides the success or failure of our tourist industry. Generally speaking, our management level and service quality are much poorer than the facilities of hotels and other "hardware." Our major task in the future is to improve the "software." We should ensure that every staff member and worker of the tourism industry has the idea of "quality first," and should do more work in transportation, sightseeing, accommodation, food service, shopping, and recreation.

Wu Xueqian said: Developing tourist commodities is an important task. Tourist commodities are something we can develop, but so far we have made little progress in developing them. The potential in this area is very big. I

hope the State Tourism Bureau and departments and enterprises concerned will seriously study the problem, compile a list of commodities to be developed, and gradually increase the varieties of tourist commodities.

Wu Xueqian said: Currently and in the future, we should regard expanding tourism resources as an important task, strive to make a notable rebound in 1990 in the market of traditional international tourists, and strive to make progress in opening up new tourism resources. An outstanding problem at present is that our communications with foreign tourism organizations are in disorder, and the practice of reducing prices to compete has prevailed despite repeated bans. Tourism departments at all levels should gradually solve problems in this regard through cleaning up and rectifying tourism agencies.

After Wu Xueqian's speech, Liu Yi set forth this year's work. He said: The two main tourism tasks for this year are to conduct a sweeping rectification and consolidation, and to make great efforts to expand tourism markets and promote sales. The most important of these two tasks is to conduct rectification and consolidation. We should concentrate our efforts on consolidating tourism enterprises and personnel of the tourism industry, and on rectifying the tourism markets. Among these, improving service quality and checking unhealthy tendencies in the tourism industry are the most urgent. We must make great efforts and see that work in this regard yields good results.

In addition to directors of tourism bureaus of various localities, responsible persons of the governments of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Guangxi, Fujian, and Liaoning were also invited to attend the conference.

Commentator Discusses New Automobile Group

HK2102084890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Feb 90 p 2

[Commentator's article: "China's Automobile Industry Should Be Run as a Group"]

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the China Automobile Industry Corporation has been inaugurated. In the course of improvement, rectification, and deepening reform, this constitutes a strategic turn in China's automobile industry. It indicates that China's automobile industry has become mature and has embarked on a new stage of development.

The next decade will be very important for attaining the strategic target of China's socialist modernization. It will also be a decade with both hopes and difficulties, opportunities and challenges for the development of the automobile industry. The purpose of setting up the China Automobile Industry Corporation is to seize the opportunity, ensure that China's automobile industry has embarked on a normal path, and make greater contributions to national economic development.

The newly established China Automobile Industry Corporation is an economic entity. The government has authorized it to exercise management over the entire trade. The corporation shoulders the heavy task of exploring ways to run the automobile industry as a group and exercising management over the trade.

Regarding the essential trades which are of vital importance to the national economy and people's livelihood, such as transport, communications, energy, basic industries, and the automobile industry which can attain remarkable economic results and which require pooling of huge capital to carry out modern, mass production, it is necessary to take the road of running these trades as a group. Only by doing so can we organize the financial, material, human, and technological resources, make overall arrangements, and give full play to the strong points of trades. In fact, this is tantamount to displaying the superiority of the socialist system.

The level of automobile industry is an indication of a country's economic development. Through development and large scale merging over the century, the world automobile industry is a trade characterized by highly centralized production, a transnational group, highly intensive technology, and an internationalized market. Because of the car imported on several occasions and decentralized automobile industry, China's automobile industry lags far behind the needs of national economic development. It has not yet become a pillar of the national economy.

The current situation of China's automobile industry is: A strain in demand and supply, distorted prices, a lack of pressure and motivation in technological progress within enterprises, and a lack of competitiveness of products in the international market. Meanwhile, all localities and departments proceeded from their respective interests and increased input in their development. Because of a lack of macrocontrol and regulation, it was impossible to check the decentralized and low level investment, and to amass capital of various fields to make investment of scale, resulting in decentralization of investment and the automobile industry being a trade relying on investment, a situation which is legal but unreasonable.

In recent years, we have acquired a common understanding: Running the trade as a group is the only way of developing China's modern automobile industry. To run the trade as a group, it is necessary to carry forward the fine tradition of taking the overall situation into account, the part subordinating to the whole, and coordination. The departments, localities, and units should overcome the tendency of departmentalism and decentralism. Facing the reality of the automobile industry becoming a world industry in the 1990's, if we proceed from partial and immediate interests and attempt to establish a departmental and regional automobile industry, the industrial setup will further deteriorate, the macroeconomic results will decline, and we will eventually land in a vicious cycle.

The key to running the automobile industry as a group lies in establishing an administrative group, which is also an economic entity, so that it is a trade entrusted with ownership of state assets which will implement the state's development strategy and policies on automobile industry, make overall arrangements of the capital and materials covered in the state plan, guide capital orientation of the departments, localities, and enterprises, strive to seek economy of a scale at all levels, amass financial, material, and human resources, make overall arrangements and plans, take the interests of all fields into consideration, and arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of enterprises for operation.

The current competition in the world's automobile industry depends to a great extent on competition in science and technology. Hence, an essential point of establishing a group is to organize the scientific and technical forces of the whole trade, oppose mutual blockade under the excuse of competition, further stimulate the enthusiasm and creativity of scientific and technological personnel, genuinely form the scientific and technological development capacity of the automobile industry, and put scientific and technological progress in the first place.

The establishment of a group has set stricter demands on the leadership of the automobile industry at all levels, the China Automobile Industry Corporation in particular. In the domestic and international situation facing the automobile industry, there are many complicated things which require understanding, many major issues which must be settled, and many fields which should be developed. The burden is heavy and the road is long. On the occasion of the establishment of the China Automobile Industry Corporation, we hope the million staff members and workers on the automobile front will make greater contributions to revitalizing the Chinese nation and realizing the grand objective of socialist modernization.

National Survey Views Grasslands Potential

*OW2002060490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1038 GMT 19 Feb 90*

[Text] Hohhot, February 19 (XINHUA)—China boasts 400 million hectares of grassland, covering 41.7 percent of the country's continental area, according to a 10-year national survey of grassland resources.

A national working meeting on the survey ended here today in Hohhot city, capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The survey shows that China has rich resources of grassland. But experts warned that the dangers of irrational use and degeneration exist. Degenerated areas cover more than 68 million ha and have reduced grass production by 30 to 50 percent in north China.

The survey, the first of the kind in China, started in 1980. It divides natural grassland into 17 categories, 41 sub-categories, 216 groups and 2,305 patterns.

The survey was listed as one of the state's key scientific projects involving more than 42,000 people and costing 27.81 million yuan from the central and local governments.

It has provided 2,644 county-level reports on grasslands, 3,200 booklets of statistics and 6,211 drawings, and it has collected more than one million plant specimens.

China's 264 counties engaged in animal husbandry have worked out economic development plans and grassland development and protection plans based on the survey. Information on the present state of the grasslands and their degeneration has become vital in grassland improvement.

Large areas of unused grasslands with many good varieties of wild grass were discovered during the survey.

Experts who attended the meeting believe that China has great potential and advantages in developing its grass resources so long as the country spends more on improving the pasturelands and their management. They say the effort would play an important role in national economic development.

Song Jian Attends Spark Plan Awards Meeting

OW2102063490 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 14 Feb 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] A national awards and mobilization meeting for young peasants playing a leading role in spreading the Spark Plan was held this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. One hundred young pacesetters in the Spark program from rural areas across the nation were awarded at the meeting. Another 760 young peasants were named national Spark program pioneers. The meeting also gave awards to 11 provinces and cities including Hebei, Shaanxi, and Guangdong for their good job in training and organizing young Spark Plan pioneers. [passage omitted]

Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, attended the meeting and extended congratulations. He said: If there is good order among the youths, great order across the country can be achieved; if the youths are able, the nation will prosper. He urged the rural youths to study, become useful people, work hard, and contribute their talents and efforts to the building of the two civilizations in the countryside.

East Region

Fujian Leaders, Cadres Visit Grass Roots

OW2102015490 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The General Office and Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee recently held a meeting for the news media. Chen Guangyi and other provincial leaders came to the meeting to extend New Year's greetings to the responsible people of the news units there and to convey season's greetings to all the comrades of the provincial news media. Zhao Xuemin, member of the standing committee and secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report concerning provincial cadres going to the grass roots to perform actual deeds.

Ever since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the provincial party committee has been organizing and sending cadres to the grass roots. After the fifth plenary session, the provincial party committee decided to extensively conduct education in cities and the countryside throughout the province on following the socialist road under the leadership of the CPC. Over 40,000 cadres from provincial, prefectural, county, and township levels have been dispatched to the grass roots to do good deeds, offer comfort, and conduct mass ideological education. At present, the momentum of going to the grass roots, doing actual deeds, emulating Lei Feng, and establishing a new style has begun to appear all over the province. In his report, Zhao Xuemin said that the following are some of better results reported by the local authorities:

—Leading Cadres Staying at Villages. According to preliminary statistics, as of 17 January, 343 leading party and government cadres at county level and above have stayed a total of 3,860 days in villages during the last six months. On top of this, the principal leaders of prefectures and cities have all stayed at villages. [passage omitted]

—Cadres Taking Part in Voluntary Labor. According to incomplete statistics, during the last six months, personnel from provincial organs have participated in voluntary labor a total of 319,000 times. Of these, personnel from organs under provincial authorities were involved 5,200 times. Many prefectures and counties have reinstated the system of cadres taking part in voluntary labor, and stipulated the number of days each person must do every year. In particular, the localities have organized, on a larger scale since last winter, voluntary labor for planting trees, afforestation, construction and repair of irrigation works, cleaning the environment, and sanitation work. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and Military District, Chen Guangyi, Jia Qinglin, Yuan Qitong, and Zhang Zongde, went to Lianjiang County's Pandu Township to participate in the joint campaign by the military, police, and people to create 10,000 mu of forest. Nearly 1,000 cadres from organs

directly under the provincial authorities participated in voluntary labor to dredge the Baima He in Fuzhou City. [passage omitted]

—Helping Enterprises and Workers in Difficulties Solve Production and Livelihood Problems. The provincial party committee and government have come to regard helping enterprises which have ceased production or are producing at half their capacities as an important task. In helping these enterprises, they can bring stability to society and have convened many meetings to study ways and measures to resolve them. Comrades Chen Guangyi and Shi Xingmou led several responsible persons of provincial and municipal departments to study and help resolve production problems at the Fujian Machinery Plant and the Fuzhou Canning Plant, Bicycle Factory, and Traditional Chinese Medicine Factory, and called on families of workers with problems in their livelihood. [passage omitted]

—Reaching Deep Into the Grass Roots To Extend Spring Festival Greetings. The provincial party committee and government have organized comfort groups to visit servicemen and their families as well as old revolutionary bases during the Spring Festival. Twenty-six provincial leading cadres, together with responsible persons of provincial departments as well as prefectural and county leaders, separately visited 471 military units and 66 villages at old revolutionary bases to extend greetings to People's Liberation Army [PLA] officers and men as well as people of the old revolutionary bases. Chen Guangyi, Jing Qinglin, Hu Hong, Yuan Qitong, Lin Kaiqin, Zhang Zongde, Zhang Kehui, He Shaochuan, Wang Jianshuang, Huang Ming, Zhang Yumin, Wang Yishi, Xiao Jian, Su Changpei, Liu Jinmei, Chen Xizhong, Ling Qing, Lu Haoran, Xu Jimei, Chang Liqing, and veteran Comrade Wu Hongxiang visited the grass roots and companies to extend greetings and help them solve actual problems. Some of the masses said that such large-scale and high-level comfort activities to reach the grass roots and to do real deeds have been rare since liberation.

—Organizing Activities To Hold Heart-to-Heart Talks with Nonparty Personages. In addition to organizing forums for nonparty personages to let them seriously study the documents of the CPC Central Committee, Comrades Chen Guangyi, Cheng Xu, Zhang Kehui, Wen Xiushan, and Ling Qing, leaders of the provincial party committee and leading party members of the provincial people's congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, recently held separate heart-to-heart talks with responsible persons of democratic parties and other nonparty personages. They exchanged views on the current domestic and international situation, discussed the undertakings and problems in Fujian, and listened to views and suggestions. The nonparty personages are generally pleased with these activities.

Zhao Xuemin said: During this period, the campaign in Fujian to send cadres to the grass roots and perform real

deeds has reaped certain results. This is due to party organizations at all levels resolutely implementing the directives of the party Central Committee. Grass-roots cadres and the masses reported that if we continue to persist in this direction, there will be hope, the party's and the government's prestige will improve, and socialism will flourish. But progress in this task has been uneven. To enable it to expand and unfold soundly, improvement is still needed in many areas, and a system should gradually be established.

At the meeting, Wang Zhongxin, deputy director of the provincial party committee propaganda department, gave a report on dispatches sent by the Fujian branches and journalist centers of news agencies, radio stations, and newspapers at the central level. Last year, the number of such items used was greater and their quality better than in the preceding year. This has greatly helped in publicizing and promoting economic readjustment, reform, opening up, and development in Fujian, and enabled the whole nation and the whole world to know about Fujian.

Jiang Chunyun Attends Hebei History Meeting

SK2102050990 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Text] After nearly seven years of data collection and compilation, a book on the revolutionary history of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region will soon be finalized and published in the next few days. The publication will follow the discussion at the recently held seventh meeting on the party history work of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Region.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the title of the book. The book on the revolutionary history of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Region is composed of 500,000 words and is divided into three articles and eight chapters. This book truly and comprehensively records the glorious history of these border regions in carrying out the new socialist revolution under the Communist Party.

The seventh meeting on the party history work of the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region was held at Nanjiao Hotel in Jinan from 11-16 February. A total of 14 veteran comrades, including Yang Dezhi and Duan Yunyi, members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, and Zhao Jianmin and Chen Puru, members of the Central Advisory Commission, who once fought and worked in the Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region, attended the meeting.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting on the first day and introduced Shandong Province's work situation to the veteran comrades present at the meeting.

Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Ma Zhongcai and Tan Fude, members of the Standing Committee of the

provincial party committee; and Gao Keting, chairman of the Party History Committee of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting on the first day.

Governor Wu Guanzheng Plants Trees in Jiangxi

OW2002134990 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City joined some 600 cadres and people of Xinjian County in voluntary tree planting this morning. They planted 12,000 pine trees. The leading comrades, including Wu Guanzheng, Jiang Zhuping, Lu Xiuzhen, Ma Shichang, Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, Zhu Zhihong, Xu Qin, Sun Xiyue, Chen Guizun, Zhang Fengyu, Fang Qian, Wu Ping, Wu Yongle, Jin Liqiang, Wei Changan, Shen Shanwen, (Lou Zhongnan), Shen Zhongxiang, and (Liu Zimin), arrived by bus at a barren hillside near (Yanqun) Village, (Xixia) Township, in Xinjian County and took part in planting trees there. [passage omitted]

While working, Wu Guanzheng inquired of Xinjian County's party secretary (Li Douluo) about the county's tree planting and agricultural production this year. Wu Guanzheng said: In order to free themselves from poverty, the people of Jiangxi must plant trees well. Only when the mountains are covered with trees, can Jiangxi's agriculture be successful and its economy developed. [passage omitted]

So far, the province has prepared 3.12 million mu of land for afforestation this year, up 190 percent from last year's figure; and 1.12 million mu of the land have been planted with trees. The province is expected to basically fulfill its afforestation plan before the first Tree Planting Day of the 1990's.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Faces Conscription Difficulties

HK1902095690 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
17 Feb 90 p 7

["Special article" by Lin Tzu (2651 1311): "Guangdong Encounters Difficulties in Conscription—Evasion of Military Service Is Very Common"]

[Text] Conscription, which occurs every spring, started not long ago in Guangdong's urban and rural areas. Conscription, registration, and propaganda stations and centers on streets and in lanes were full of people. But they were more interested in "lucky-draw questions and answers on conscription knowledge" held there and in low price commodities for daily use than in enrolling in the armed forces. Onlookers noticed that only a few came to register.

Guangdong has long faced "difficulties in conscription." Recently the people's standard of living has improved and more people have taken a deeper interest in running

commercial undertakings. Their national defense mentality has weakened, as has their sense of responsibility and glory for military service. As a result conscription has become a knotty problem for governments at all levels to tackle. Previously young people in cities and prosperous regions were not willing to join the Armed Forces, now many young people in the countryside and poor regions have shown no interest in enlistment. During last spring's conscription, none of the 240 or so young men in Aotou township of Huiyang County were willing to enroll in the Armed Forces despite seven days of encouragement and persuasion. A survey on 44 graduates from the Guangzhou No. 21 Middle School suggests that they wished to become scientists, entrepreneurs, doctors, teachers, and peddlers; no one expressed willingness to join the Armed Forces. Many parents, including some government officials, refused entry to personnel who came to their residence to conscript their children.

Such being the general mood, many young people have thought out all kinds of methods to evade conscription, one of which "self-disqualification" is the most popular. In 1987 a factory in Nanhai County selected 25 people for physical examination. During an eyesight test, 16 of them pretended that they could not see clearly. Thus they were "disqualified" for eyesight reasons. Some young people used drugs to raise their blood pressure before the physical examination. To evade conscription, some secondary school graduates did not join their graduation examinations or return to school to get their diplomas. Even after their enlistment in the Armed Forces, some young soldiers become deserters because they are afraid of war and hardship. Last year some 80 new recruits in Guangdong deserted their units. Ten of the 100 new recruits in a Shantou division deserted five days after their enrollment, and more than 20 of them asked to go home.

Unwillingness to join the Armed Forces universally exists in society and has made it difficult for the government to carry on its annual conscription. The government uses huge financial and human resources for conscription each year. Shunde and Nanhai Counties spend 3,000 yuan each in conscripting a person. Some counties even organize tourist activities for conscripts from other places. These conscripts are provided with free board and lodging from where they are conscripted to their arrival in army units.

A punishment and reward system has been practiced to alleviate "difficulties in conscription" and carry out conscription orders. The Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee recently announced the relevant regulations stipulating that evasion of conscription is liable to punishment, which includes expulsion from government posts, revocation of business licences, and a three-year prohibition against employment and school enrollment by job-awaiting and rural youths. It takes time to prove whether these regulations will work.

Guangdong Arrests Illegal Emigration Gang

HK1902053690 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
19 Feb 90 p 17

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 February, the frontier inspectors at the Baiyun Airport of Guangzhou discovered an illegal emigration gang composed of five illegal emigrants and emigration guides when they went through the exit formalities.

When checking the travel documents of the passengers who were going to take flight 973 to Thailand, the frontier inspectors discovered that three young men held false Macao-Portuguese passports and false return permits. Through investigation, it was found that they were from Jiangsu and Zhejiang. The frontier inspection station immediately detained them. Through further investigation, two illegal emigration guides (one man and one woman) from Hong Kong and Macao were also caught. The three illegal emigrants confessed that each of them paid more than 10,000 yuan to buy the false passports from the two illegal emigration guides.

The frontier inspection authorities once again warned all citizens who prepare to go abroad that they must not buy passports from lawless people, thus preventing themselves from being deceived; instead, they should apply for passports through the legal channels.

Guangxi Propaganda Chief Views Journalism Work

HK1902010890 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The regional party committee Propaganda Department on 15 February held a forum for the press circles of the regional capital. More than 50 people attended the discussion meeting, including officials of press units directly under the provincial authorities and of Nanning City, and those in charge of the central press units working in Guangxi.

Li Zhenqian, a member of the regional party committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended the meeting and delivered an important speech. He emphatically pointed out in his speech: All press units should immediately thoroughly study and implement the important speeches on journalistic work made by Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan. He said: The two speeches summed up experiences, both positive and negative, in the history of journalism; answered questions that have been argued in the press circles for years; made a clear distinction between the different kinds of journalism, that of socialism and capitalism; and clarified the fundamental nature of journalistic work and its basic principles, its principle of party spirit, and the principle of persisting in mainly publicizing positive examples. The two speeches form a programmatic document for our journalistic work. We hope that the press circles will continue to study the two important speeches and do their work well.

in the spirit of the two important speeches so as to make new contributions to the region's stability and development. [passage omitted]

Comrade (Pan Qi), executive deputy chief of the regional party committee Propaganda Department, presided over the discussion meeting. He published a timetable for the present work of the regional party committee Propaganda Department and set demands on the region's propaganda work. He pointed out that it is necessary to control the keynote of propaganda work and correctly guide public opinion to consolidate and develop the present situation of stability. It is also necessary to persist in following the principle of publicizing positive examples mainly by publicizing the achievements that our region has made in building material and spiritual civilization in the past 10 years of reform. It is necessary to publicize the progressive examples of how party and government leaders at all levels improve their work style; the good instances of promoting clean government; and the role of party organizations at different levels as a fighting force. To publicize positive examples in our journalistic work, we should also give wider publicity to the Lei Feng spirit, professional ethics, and social ethics; make a realistic analysis of the difficulties facing us by reasonably explaining the reasons behind the emergency of those difficulties, the determination of the party Central Committee, and the regional party committee to overcome difficulties; explain the relevant measures adopted; and arouse the fighting will of the masses to tide over the difficulties. Meanwhile, it is necessary to give considerable publicity to the effort to promote democratic consultation; maintain the relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses; and build a bridge of mutual understanding and mutual support between democratic parties and the party and between the masses of the people and the people's government. [passage omitted]

Guangxi Officials Outline 1990 Tasks

HK1302030790 Nanning Guangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The regional people's government held its first plenary meeting of 1990 in Nanning on the afternoon of 10 February, publishing the government work of 1989 and assigning tasks for the first half of the year.

The meeting was presided over its vice chairman, Chen Ren.

Its acting chairman, Cheng Kejie, delivered a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted] While affirming the achievement our region made in 1989, Cheng Kejie also pointed the problems and difficulties existing in the region's economic operation. The main problems, he said, are the weak market, the large overstocking of factory products, the excessive decline in the growth rate of industrial production, poor economic results, too high price increases, and lowered income of a certain number of workers and staff members. In addition to this, the accomplishment of key construction projects are not

satisfactory, and out of six key construction projects, only three have been put into operation as scheduled. Cheng Kejie said that attention must be given to the aforementioned problems and that measures should be adopted to solve them step by step.

In his speech, acting Chairman Cheng Kejie also outlined some tasks for 1990, and, in particular, for the first half of the year. He pointed out: The regional government should continue to earnestly implement the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee in all fields of its work and further carry out economic improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. The general guiding ideology is to maintain a stable political and economic situation. All government work should be subjected to the task of stabilizing the political and economic situation. He also noted: In the first half of the year, the regional government should give priority to work in the following nine areas. 1) It is necessary to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and continue to maintain a stable political situation. Governments, departments, and units at different levels should educate cadres and the masses in a thorough way to uphold the four cardinal principles and to combat bourgeois liberalization. They should also organize government functionaries to earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, works of Deng Xiaoping, and Marxist philosophy while reading deeply three books—"The History of Social Development," "The Modern History of China," and "The Studying Materials of Socialist Education." 2) It is necessary to make a firm resolve to concentrate major efforts on agriculture and to maintain a stable economic development. 3) Proper arrangements should be made for capital construction and technological transformation. 4) Continued efforts should be made to support the poor areas. 5) Vigorous efforts should be made to control prices. 6) Adequate attention should be given to education and scientific and technological work. 7) Further efforts should be made to promote clean government. 8) Special attention must be accorded to relief work and the arrangements for people's living conditions. 9) Effective measures should be adopted to improve the work style and the efficiency of government organs.

Following Cheng Kejie's speech, regional party committee Secretary Chen Huiguang stressed in his speech the importance of further maintaining and developing the political situation of stability and unity. He pointed out: Maintaining stability is an overriding task. The political situation in our region is good and should be further consolidated and developed. Unity should be strengthened within the party, in leading bodies, between the higher level and the lower level, between cadres and the masses, and among all nationalities. The secretary said that we should continue to work hard for economic improvement and rectification, the deepening of reform, and the present economic work. He also pointed out: Importance should be placed on party building, either organizationally and ideologically, and on the improvement of the party's work style.

Regional people's government Vice Chairmen Li Zheng-qian and Wang Rongzhen and its Adviser Wang Zhu-guang attended the meeting.

Guan Guangfu Writes on Hubei Water Transportation

*HK1702060390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Feb 90 p 5*

[Article by Guan Guangfu (7070 1639 1381), secretary of Hubei Provincial CPC Committee: "Reinvigorate Hubei by Developing the Advantages of Water Transportation"]

[Text] Hubei is located in China's hinterland and has a reputation as "a province with a thousand lakes." Some 200 rivers with a total length of approximately 9,000 km suitable for navigation run through 75 percent of the counties (cities) in the province, and lead to 11 other provinces (municipalities), and even out to the sea. Whether from an immediate or a long-term view, from the structure of transportation and communications or the situation of economic development, it is imperative to give priority to developing water transportation, if the strategic goal of raising Hubei's status in central China is to be realized.

From the angle of the economic and productive forces situation, Hubei's major industrial and agricultural productive forces are concentrated along the banks of the Chang Jiang and Han Jiang and the river valleys along the Jiangnan Plain. The gross industrial and agricultural output value along this water transport zone accounts for 90 percent of the province's total. Viewing Hubei's transportation and communications structure, we find that its railway transportation is highly strained, and that its highway transportation can hardly convey voluminous and long-distance freight. Water transportation has great potentials, and greater advantages, compared with railway and highway transportation.

To fully develop water transportation, we should pay attention to the following concepts:

The concept of utilizing water resources in a comprehensive way. It is necessary to proceed from the overall situation; to make the rivers serve water conservancy works and hydropower building; and to take water transportation into consideration in genuinely achieving the combinations of water transportation, water conservancy works, hydropower development, immediate implementation and long-term development, water transportation, and railway as well as highway transportation; by no means should one be fostered at the expense of the other. At present, the key is to do a good job in finding a solution to removing obstacles to navigation on rivers and lakes.

The concept of developing water transportation in cooperation with all aspects. To develop water transportation undertakings, multi-channel efforts are involved, aside from the state increasing its input. It is imperative to give full play to the initiatives of governments, various

departments, industrial and mining enterprises, and the masses along the river valleys, whether in the construction of harbors, shipbuilding, or transportation.

The concept of building factories close to the waterfront. It is primarily necessary to actively encourage those existing factories along the waterfront to make good use of water transportation. We should pay attention to layouts on waterfronts along the river banks in building new factories, so that an industrial corridor with the support of the Chang Jiang and Han Jiang may gradually take shape in Hubei. In this way, the advantages of water transportation with voluminous freight and low energy consumption can be fully utilized on the one hand; on the other, the pressure on railway and highway transportation can be greatly relieved. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in building harmonious wide-ranging equipment for water transportation.

Hunan Urges Learning From Lei Feng

*HK1802083690 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial Military District recently issued a joint circular that launches a thorough campaign on learning from Lei Feng throughout the province. The circular is intended to mobilize and organize servicemen and the people to further study and carry forward the Lei Feng spirit and to make contributions to socialist modernization, reform, and opening to the outside world. [passage omitted]

The circular pointed out: In promoting the activities of learning from Lei Feng in the new historical period of time, there must be new development. In learning from Lei Feng, we should highlight the key points; work hard at learning from the main points of the Lei Feng spirit and at fostering the communist outlook on life and the world outlook; learn from Lei Feng his class stand in terms of what to love and what to hate; adhere to the four cardinal principles; take a clear-cut attitude toward opposing bourgeois liberalization; make great efforts to safeguard the party's leadership and the system of socialism; and truly maintain a high level of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, even in action. Meanwhile, we should learn from Lei Feng his spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and of resolutely resisting and overcoming the decadent mentality of pursuing individualism, putting profit-making first, and putting money above everything else. We should learn his spirit of doing our own job well, finding it a pleasure to help others and be as warm as springtime to comrades so as to promote the shaping of a new prevailing practice of seeking unity, friendship, and harmony in society. [passage omitted]

The circular called on party committees, governments, and people's Armed Forces departments at all levels to approach the activities of learning from Lei Feng in a thorough way as a major aspect in strengthening the

building of socialist spiritual civilization; to work out practical plans and measures; and to exercise regular supervision and examination.

To ensure that the activities of learning from Lei Feng can be unfolded in an extensive, deep, and sustained way, the provincial party committee also decided on fixing March of every year as the month of learning from Lei Feng throughout the province, beginning in 1990.

Southwest Region

Liu Zhengwei Attends Guizhou CPPCC Session

HK2102064990 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Guizhou Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee was held at the Guizhou CPPCC Auditorium on the afternoon of 17 February 1990.

A total of 472 members of the Sixth Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee attended the opening ceremony of the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee. Provincial party, government, and Army leaders, including Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Chaowen, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Guizhou Province; Kang Huzhen, political commissar of the Guizhou Provincial Military District; and so on also attended the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

Miao Chunting, chairman of the Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered the opening speech. [passage omitted]

Comrade Liu Zhengwei also delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei fully affirmed the work done by the Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee since the conclusion of the Second Plenary Session of the Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee. On behalf of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Liu Zhengwei expressed the hope that the Guizhou Provincial CPPCC Committee will exert its utmost efforts to successfully accomplish the following five tasks this year: 1) To conscientiously study and implement the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting in and Perfecting the CPC-led Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation System;" 2) to make greater contributions to the successful accomplishment of various tasks of Guizhou in 1990 and to the furtherance of the socialist modernization building and reform; 3) to improve the CPPCC organizational building. [passage omitted]

Tibet Meeting Discusses Riot Quelling

HK2002094890 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1230 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Excerpts] The regional Higher People's Court on 17 February held a meeting to commend some advanced collectives and individuals in the quelling of the riots.

In attendance were Hu Jintao, secretary of the regional party committee; Raidi, deputy secretary of the regional party committee; Qamco, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Zi Cheng, president of the regional Higher People's Court; and Yang Youcai, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate. [passage omitted]

Secretary Hu Jintao and Deputy Secretary Raidi spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the regional party committee, they expressed heartfelt thanks to the people's courts' police for their contributions in the quelling of the riots, for the tasks of improving the economic environment and deepening the reform, and for the economic development in Tibet. Comrade Raidi pointed out in his speech: People's Courts at all levels of the region should give full play to their role as judicial organs, [words indistinct], pay adequate attention to the work of promptly handling the criminal cases occurring in the riots and cases of engaging in splittist activities, [words indistinct]. Continuous efforts must be made to adhere to the principle of dealing fast and heavy blows to criminals according to the law. It is necessary to severely punish serious criminals who jeopardize public security according to the law and to promptly handle cases of robbery, murder, serious larceny, and, in particular, cases of selling guns and ammunition and destroying telecommunications lines. Thus we will maintain social stability. Meanwhile, severe blows should also be dealt to serious economic criminals of corruption, taking bribes, smuggling, playing the market, swindling, tax evasion, and resistance to tax payments. [passage omitted]

Hu Jintao Commends Tibet Armed Police Forces

Makes Speech

HK2102073590 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the Tibet-based Armed Police forces held a meeting in Lhasa to commend advanced individuals and units who had made important contributions in the suppression of disturbances in Lhasa.

Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, and a number of other regional leaders, attended the meeting and extended their congratulations to all the individuals and units being commended at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hu Jintao delivered a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Jintao said that all the officers and soldiers of the Armed Police forces stationed

in Tibet have been able to adopt a clear-cut stand in opposing separatism. They have developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death; have successfully withstood the rigorous test of last year; have defended the unification of the motherland, maintained stability in Tibet, safeguarded the achievements of reform and opening up to the outside world with their own blood and lives; and have won the trust and support from the people of all nationalities in Tibet.

Comrade Hu Jintao said that at present, the overall situation in China and Tibet remains fine and stable. Nevertheless, all the comrades must clearly understand that splittist forces at home and abroad have not resigned themselves to defeat and are still instigating and plotting a series of new activities aimed at splitting the motherland. Therefore, the struggle against separatism is of a protracted nature. At present, the situation is still very rigorous. All the comrades must maintain a high degree of vigilance and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against separatism.

Comrade Hu Jintao also demanded that all the officers and soldiers of the armed police forces stationed in Tibet exert themselves to the utmost in successfully accomplishing the following tasks: 1) To strengthen the political building of the Armed Police forces with a view to guaranteeing the CPC's absolute leadership over the Armed Police forces and maintaining a high degree of stability in the Armed Police forces; 2) to improve the combat effectiveness of the Armed Police forces according to the demand of the struggle against separatism; 3) to be prepared to wage a long-term struggle against separatism and to safeguard the long-term stability in Tibet; 4) to further improve the work style of the Armed Police forces and to strengthen the work at the grass-roots level. [passage omitted]

Reviews Parade

*HK2002140290 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Feb 90*

[Text] Troops stationed in Lhasa by the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps in Tibet solemnly held a military parade. Our dignified national emblem greeted the morning sun, and mighty steel guns glittered in the cold wind. The purpose of holding the military parade was to demonstrate the achievement of the People's Armed Police force, display their majestic appearance, and promote the regularization of the troops.

On the morning of 20 February, the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps in Tibet organized troops stationed in Lhasa to hold a military parade on a city square. Regional party, government, and military leaders Hu Jintao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Raidi, Basang, Gyaincain Norbu, Lang Jie, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Jimzhong Gyaincain Pun-cog, and Tangmai Gongjue Baimu were present at the military parade. Also in attendance were Zi Cheng, president of regional Higher People's Court; Qujia, secretary of Lhasa City CPC Committee; Luoga, mayor of

the city, and responsible people of the relevant departments, including the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps in Tibet, the regional Public Security Bureau, the Security Bureau, the martial law enforcement troops in Lhasa, the Lhasa City Public Security Bureau, and so on.

Delegates attending an enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee of the Chinese People's Armed Police Corps in Tibet, and some masses, also watched the parade.

(Qian Huaquan), deputy political commissar of the corps, presided over the military parade. At 1030, the military parade started. Chief Commander of the parade (Tan Huasheng) reported to Hu Jintao and Jiang Hongquan.

After that, accompanied by the Chief Commander of the parade (Tan Huasheng), Secretary Hu Jintao and Commander Jiang Hongquan took an open car to review the troops. When Hu Jintao and Jiang Hongquan said: Comrades, Salute to you! You are working hard! Officer and men of the troops responded unanimously: Salute to our chiefs! We are serving the people.

After Hu Jintao and Jiang Hongquan reviewed the troops, (Zhang Su), political commissar of the corps, spoke. He said: Our chiefs and comrades, the enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee of the Corps closed in Lhasa yesterday. Today, the troops stationed in Lhasa held a military parade here to examine the quality, mental attitude, and combat effectiveness of our Armed Police force. On behalf of the units in charge of the military parade and all officers and men, I take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to regional party, government and military leaders, and leading comrades of Lhasa city who attended the military parade to review our troops, and extend our high regards to them.

After that, a march-past ceremony started. The first column which passed the reviewing stand was a column which protected the national emblem. It was followed by a column of police vehicles, a column holding pistols, a column holding rifles, a column holding submachine guns, and a motor vehicle column. A column of armored cars and a column of fire engines were also reviewed. Some 20 columns passed by the reviewing stand in parade step, and in an orderly way.

Those mighty soldiers and heroic troops were highly praised by regional party, government, and military leaders. The 20 columns which were reviewed consisted of 1665 officers and men from the First Division and Second Division of the People's Armed Police Corps in Tibet, and a division and units stationed in Lhasa, and others.

Pu Chaozhu Attends Yunnan Celebration Meeting

*HK2102025790 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Today is the 40 anniversary of the liberation of Yunnan Province. Forty years ago, the 4th Unit of the

PLA [People's Liberation Army] 2d Field Army entered Kunming and liberated Yunnan Province.

This morning, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Yunnan Provincial People's Government held a grand meeting in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Yunnan Province in Kunming's National Defense Theater.

Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

On behalf of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, Comrade Pu Chaozhu paid tribute to the former 4th Unit of the PLA 2d Field Army, which liberated Yunnan Province 40 years ago, and to all the PLA officers and soldiers stationed in Yunnan Province, who have made important contributions to the border defense and economic development of Yunnan Province over the past decades. Comrade Pu Chaozhu also extended warm regards and appreciation to all the veteran comrades of the former 4th Unit of the PLA 2d Field Army. [passage omitted]

Comrade Pu Chaozhu said that it is necessary to inherit and develop the revolutionary cause and ideals that the veteran comrades have followed; to learn from and bring into full play the glorious traditions of the veteran comrades; to forge closer ties with the masses; to steadfastly rally around the CPC Central Committee; to forever hold aloft the banner of Marxism; and to strive to maintain political stability in China. In order to promote China's economic development, it is not only necessary to adhere to the four cardinal principles but it is also necessary to adhere to the policies of reform and opening to the outside world. No matter what happens domestically and internationally, socialism will eventually prevail over capitalism. This is the natural law governing social and historical development. [passage omitted]

(Hu Ronggui), a former leader of the 4th Unit of the PLA 2d Field Army, and (Wang zhuxun), commander of a certain PLA group Army currently stationed in Yunnan, also spoke at the meeting. The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 people, including provincial party, government, and military leaders and representatives of people of all walks of life in Yunnan Province. [passage omitted]

North Region

Li Ximing Lectures Leading Beijing Cadres

OW2102120490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1443 GMT 17 Feb 90

[By reporter Huang Zhimin (7806 2535 2404) and trainee Wang Qibing (3769 0366 0393)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)—Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, gave a lecture on the party entitled "China's Choice of

the Socialist System Is an Inevitable Result of Historical Development" to a total of over 1,600 leading cadres and communist party members at and above the levels of district, county, and bureau throughout the municipality in the theater of the Beijing Exhibition Hall on the morning of 17 February.

This is a specific measure taken by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee for the purpose of improving education in Marxism among party members. Every member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee will give classroom lectures. The topics and schedule of their lectures have been worked out.

During the lecture on 17 February, Li Ximing expounded that the socialist system's taking the place of capitalist system is an inevitable law of the social development of mankind. He explained that China's choice of taking the socialist road is completely correct.

Xing Chongzhi Attends Hebei Work Conference

SK1602054390 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpt] The provincial organizational work conference, which ended on 14 January, pointed out that organizational departments of the party must firmly and unswervingly gear their work to the basic line of the party. They must also further implement the guidelines of the Fourth and the Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, focus their work on strengthening the building of leading bodies and grass-roots organizations of the party, and strive to improve the quality of the ranks of cadres and party members.

This conference lasted for three days. Participating in the conference were directors of organizational departments under various prefectural and city party committees; responsible comrades of various units in charge of organizational and personnel work directly under the provincial authorities; and responsible persons of party committees of various plants, mines, enterprises, and scientific research institutes. At the conference, Zhang Zhenhuan, executive deputy director of the Organizational Department under the provincial party committee, spoke about the concerns of guiding ideology and tasks for the organizational work of the province this year.

Attending the conference during the session were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Lu Chuanzan, Zhang Chao, Bai Shi, Liu Ronghui, Chen Yujie, and Li Haifeng. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech entitled "Improve the Quality of Party Members, and Enhance the Fighting Strength of the Party." [passage omitted]

Hebei Secretary Greet Spring Festival*SK1602081090 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 17 Jan 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] On 16 January, representatives of returned students and provincial leading Comrades Xing Chongzhi, Yue Qifeng, Chen Yujie, Zuo Renjian, Song Shuhua, Li Feng, and Wang Enduo happily gathered together to sip tea, hold dialogues, and jointly greet Spring Festival.

Since 1978, more than 1,000 students studying abroad have returned to our province. Setting sights on existing conditions, they worked hard and diligently and played a prominent role in carrying out the work in the spheres of science and technology, education, public health, and production. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial committee, was very glad to hear their speeches. He said: First, you have a strong sense of loving the country. When you were abroad, you always kept the country in mind and linked your fate with the destiny of the motherland. Second, you have a sacrificing spirit. You have an idea of applying your knowledge to the spheres of industry and agriculture, scientific research, education, and public health. Many comrades have made noticeable achievements after returning home. Governor Yue Qifeng said: Hebei has achieved rapid economic development over the past year. All this is inseparable from our attention to science and technology and the role of scientific professionals and technicians. You are a part of the backbone of the scientific and technological contingents. He hoped that they would further bring their functions into greater play in implementing the principles of "relying on science and technology to rejuvenate Hebei" and of "relying on science and technology to promote agricultural development" and in relying on scientific and technological progress to enliven enterprises.

Northeast Region**Sun Weiben Speaks at Heilongjiang Meeting***SK1502051390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] On 14 February, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial meeting of directors of united front work departments. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech at the meeting on giving full play to the role of democratic parties. Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting held on the morning of 14 February. Present at the meeting were principal leaders of the six major organizations of the province, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Ma Chunwa, Ma Guoliang, Wang Jun, and Jin Xiaozhen.

First of all, Meng Chuansheng, director of the United Front Work Department under the provincial party committee, relayed the speech made by Comrade Jiang

Zemin at the national meeting of united front work department directors while receiving directors of united front work departments under party committees of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and the cities enjoying the provincial status in national plans.

Next, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech. Sun Weiben said: Carrying forward socialist democracy and giving full play to the role of democratic parties are the conspicuous tasks the united front work departments should attain through great endeavor at the moment. Correctly understanding and approaching democratic parties' status in participating in political affairs is a new task of historical significance to both the ruling party and the various democratic parties. So far as the ruling party is concerned, it should pay attention to studying and handling the following several matters. First, it should, in ideology, fully understand and respect the democratic parties' status in participating in political affairs, and encourage democratic parties to exercise supervision over the ruling party so that democratic parties can fully display their role in participating in and discussing political affairs. Second, it should, in organization, actually guarantee democratic parties' status in participating in political affairs. It should, proceeding from the realities of the province, solve the problem with regard to letting democratic party figures and nonparty personages hold leading posts at people's congresses, governments, organizations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and judicial organs. Third, it should, in building the system, give play to the role of democratic parties in participating in political affairs. The provincial party committee should hold consultative meetings twice a year to extensively solicit opinions from and conduct political consultation with democratic party figures and nonparty personages with regard to the major policies and principles concerning the development of localities. Toward the policy decisions concerning the major issues of the provincewide construction, reform, and opening, the ruling party should organize specialists among democratic party figures and nonparty personages to conduct investigation and study, should consult with them, and should fully hear and respect their opinions. Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee should make friends with responsible persons of democratic parties and representative figures of nonparty personages, and should hold heart-to-heart talks with them regularly or irregularly so as to learn about their ideological, working, and living conditions and listen to their opinions and voice.

Sun Weiben at Heilongjiang Education Conference*SK2102054790 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Feb 90*

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government cosponsored the provincial educational work conference at the Hepingcun Guesthouse of Harbin this morning.

Leading Comrades Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Haiyan, Li Genshen, Qi Guiyuan, Ma Guoliang, Ji Hua, Huang Feng, Dai Moan, and Tian Fengshan attended the conference.

At the conference, Vice Governor Huang Feng delivered a report entitled "The Party and All People Should Make Concerted Efforts To Develop Education With a View To Rejuvenating Heilongjiang."

In regard to the current provincial educational situation and the primary strategic position of education, Vice Governor Huang Feng said: Party and government leaders at various levels should further upgrade our understanding; consciously pay attention to the primary strategic position of education; and focus the basic educational work tasks on upholding the party's leadership over the educational work, the socialist educational orientation, and the cultivation of builders and successors to socialism.

Huang Feng said: We should strengthen leadership over educational work and regard educational work as an important means to assess the annual political achievements of principal party and government leaders at various levels and relevant departments. To strengthen the political leadership over schools, we should persistently put the firm and accurate political orientation in the primary position of educational work.

Huang Feng said: We should conscientiously implement the provincial party committee and the provincial government's program for relying on science and technology to rejuvenate the province. Localities should proceed from their actual conditions to work out strategic plans for harmonious development and mutual progress of the economy, science and technology, and education. We should collect educational funds from all fronts, strive to increase educational investment, improve conditions for running schools, and provide proper material foundations for upgrading the quality of education and comprehensively implementing the party's educational policies.

Huang Feng said: The provincial government decided to readjust the expenditure structure and give priority to educational development. In the period of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we should carry out the policy of guaranteeing the development of education. Instead of reducing expenses, the province will appropriately increase expenses on education. The provincial government will pay more attention to supervising and examining the educational work of prefectures, cities, and counties; make year-end assessments; commend the advanced; and impel the backward so as to promote the realization of education's primary strategic position.

Huang Feng said: We should carry out the principle that the people's education should be developed by the people, and vigorously encourage all social circles and the masses to collect and donate funds to develop

education based on the principle of voluntary participation and according to their capability. We should continuously encourage and support enterprises to run schools; and gradually set up committees in charge of the work of schools within certain administrative divisions so as to create a good educational environment.

Huang Feng said: All social circles should make concerted efforts to comprehensively tackle problems and establish, in a step-by-step manner, an educational network connected by schools, families, and society. Educational departments at various levels should correct the orientation for running schools to better serve the economic construction and the social development. We should uphold the socialist school-running orientation and strengthen and improve schools' ideological and political work. At the time of putting moral education in the first position, we should continue to strengthen intellectual, physical, arts, and labor education. We should conscientiously attend to improving the educational environment and rectifying the educational order so as to promote a sustained, steady, and harmonious development of education. According to the principle of positiveness and reliability and proceeding from different actual conditions, localities and educational departments should work out educational development principles and educational work priorities. In the first half of the year, we should concentrate efforts on solving the problems in which some localities and departments are reckless in running schools, giving diplomas, collecting charges, and issuing notices, and in which some primary and middle schools only seek higher school entrance rates.

Huang Feng said that we should deepen educational reform and better serve the implementation of the principle of relying on science and technology to rejuvenate the province.

In regard to building the ranks of teachers and upgrading the quality of teachers and their treatment, Vice Governor Huang Feng said: The key to rejuvenating Heilongjiang hinges on education and the key to developing education hinges on teachers. Viewing the current situation, we know that our province basically has a stable source of teachers. However, there are prominent problems that teachers training schools are short of students, quality is low, and the students are not happy of becoming teachers.

He stressed: We should strengthen the work of cultivating teachers, upgrading their political integrity and professional ability, and increasing their social and living treatment. Meanwhile, we should make efforts to strengthen teachers training education, upgrade our ability in cultivating teachers, and strengthen the management of the ranks of teachers.

He Zhukang Visits Jilin Iron and Steel Company*SK1902134690 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Feb 90*

[Text] From 14 to 17 February, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, conducted investigations and study in the Tonghua Iron and Steel Company, which is the largest enterprise of the provincial metallurgical department. He visited the major production plants in order to understand the comprehensive situation and to help them solve difficulties in production and living.

In front of the steel-smelting furnace, He Zhukang held cordial talks with workers. In the steel rolling plant, he asked workers about the production situation. Comrade He Zhukang also heard work briefings given by (Zhang Jingtai), manager of the company, and (Yu Jie), party committee secretary of the company, and held a forum of some workers and cadres to hear their opinions. Comrade He Zhukang was very much concerned about the well-being and hardships of the iron and steel workers. He successively went to the workers hospital to visit the sick and wounded. At the workers living community, he inspected the housing condition of workers and inquired about children's study, recreation, and diet at a nursery. Comrade He Zhukang also visited Comrade (Xie Yufu), the first generation of iron and steel worker of our country, and Comrade (Cui Zhengdeng), a national model worker and chief of the steel-smelting workshop of the No. 2 steel-smelting plant.

During his investigation in Tonghua Iron and Steel Company, Comrade He Zhukang came into extensive contacts with workers to understand their thinking, work, wishes, difficulties and demands, and answered the questions raised by representatives of workers concerning their production and living. At the end of his investigation, he said: Workers of the Tonghua Iron and Steel Company have cared for the country's stability, the production development and the future of the company, which shows the high awareness and a strong sense of responsibility of the working class.

Comrade He Zhukang emphatically pointed out: The working class is the party's class basis and the basic force for carrying out revolution and construction, playing a role as the mainstay in stabilizing the overall situation. The working class should raise its understanding of its class status and historical responsibility, enhance its sense of being the master of the state, adhere to the four cardinal principles, and fulfill the objectives and all tasks put forward by the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade He Zhukang also expressed hopes that the working class will strive to improve itself and that more workers will meet the requirements for advanced workers. He also stressed that it is necessary to pay attention to recruiting industrial workers into the party and to select competent personnel who meet the four requirements for cadres to join the ranks of state cadres.

Northwest Region**Secretary Li Ziqi Inspects Gansu Rural Areas***HK1902110890 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Feb 90*

[Newsletter: "A Fatiguing but Pleasant Journey: the First Day of Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Ziqi's Inspection Tour in Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] As soon as the celebrations of the 1990 Spring Festival subsided, spring farming activities started in earnest on the Gansu plain. On 14 February, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi headed a group of leading comrades from various relevant departments to visit rural areas in Tianshui to conduct a survey and to help local people solve problems regarding spring farming.

Comrade Li Ziqi and his group first arrived in Wushan county at 1500 [local time]. In spite of travel fatigue, they immediately rushed to Xiaozhuang village, Gaolou Township, where they called on village committee chairman (Ding Tugai) at his home. [passage omitted]

At about 1700 [local time], Comrade Li Ziqi and his group drove to Hujiamen village, Mali Township. [passage omitted]

They toured villages and called on villagers the whole day. The journey, though fatiguing, was full of joy. At about 1800 [local time], Comrade Li Ziqi and his group wound up their itinerary of the day and checked in at the Wushan County Guesthouse.

Shaanxi Holds Clean Government Forum*HK1702051390 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government jointly held a report meeting on building a clean government.

The meeting was attended by more than 500 leaders in charge of the work of building a clean government, of discipline inspection work, and of supervision work in various organs of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, and the Shaanxi Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee [CPPCC] Committee and in various state organs and people's organizations at the provincial level. [passage omitted]

The meeting disclosed that so far, discipline inspection organs at all levels in Shaanxi have penalized 8,217 party members involved in various corruption cases; administrative supervision organs at all levels in Shaanxi have

disciplined 1,214 administrative cadres involved in various corruption cases; and Shaanxi has abolished and amalgamated a total of 1,370 various types of companies.

Dong Jichang, deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at yesterday's meeting.

Comrade Dong Jichang said that in 1990, Shaanxi's work of improving party and government work style should center on furthering the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. To this end, Shaanxi should mainly accomplish the following three tasks: 1) Strengthen organizational discipline enforcement with a view to safeguarding the unified and centralized CPC leadership; 2) speed up the investigation and screening of various types of companies, further improve party and government work style, step up the building of a clean government, and strictly deal with corrupt elements; 3) strictly ban leading cadres from building private houses for themselves by abusing power, put an end to all types of malpractices among party and government cadres, and establish a clean government system. [passage omitted]

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by (Li Huanzheng), secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

Xinjiang To Send Cadres to Rural Areas

HK1602031790 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government jointly held a mobilization meeting on sending work teams to the rural areas.

The participants in meeting demanded that work teams should arrive at the grass-roots level within the next 10 days and should join hands with the broad masses of the peasants and herdsmen of all nationalities in Xinjiang in fighting against natural calamities and in reaping a good agricultural harvest.

The participants in meeting also demanded that all work teams dispatched to the grass-roots level actively make contributions in maintaining overall political and economic stability in Xinjiang and in pushing ahead with the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform.

According to the spirit of the relevant documents issued by the central authorities, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government decided to send more than 1,000 cadres and scientific and technological personnel to the rural and pastoral areas. They are to

help promote stability and production there and to help the broad masses of the peasants and herdsmen reap a good agricultural harvest and animal husbandry harvest this year. It was also decided that some 300 party and government cadres from various party and government organs at the regional level form a rural work delegation; that some 300 scientific and technological personnel from various scientific research, teaching, and science and technology popularization departments at the regional level form a science and technology contracting group which will contract a total of 12 million mu of farmland in the region; and that more than 400 middle-aged and young cadres be sent to work at the grass-roots level. The regional rural work delegation will consist of 13 rural work teams which will mainly carry out work in 13 prefectures and cities in the region.

Li Shoushan, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Li Shoushan demanded that the regional rural work delegation steadfastly adhere to the four cardinal principles; concentrate its efforts on maintaining regional stability; aim at fighting against natural calamities and reaping a good agricultural harvest and a good animal husbandry harvest this year; bring into full play the CPC's glorious tradition of integrating theory with practice and of forging close ties with the masses; help the broad masses of the peasants and herdsmen solve their problems and overcome their difficulties; further publicize the CPC's rural policies with a view to maintaining stability in the rural areas; and strengthen the agriculture-oriented service system as well. [passage omitted]

Song Hanliang Attends Meeting

HK1702075990 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Before and during the Lunar New Year Festival, regional party and government leaders went to various rural and pastoral areas in the region to carry out investigations and research. They also investigated and studied in the factories and schools there. They publicized the line, principles, and policies of the CPC; solicited the opinions of the broad masses of cadres and people at the grass-roots level; and joined them in strengthening all types of work aimed at maintaining and promoting regional stability.

On the eve of the Lunar New Year Festival, the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held a number of meetings to conscientiously study the spirit of a series of important instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. They analyzed the regional situation, unified their ideology, and comprehensively planned the regional work in light of Xinjiang's realities. The Standing Committee demanded that the CPC committees and the people's governments at all levels regard the maintenance of stability as the present overriding central

task and that party and government cadres at all levels pragmatically improve their work style, forge closer ties with the people and masses, go deep to the grass-roots level to carry out investigations and research, and help the grass-roots level solve problems and overcome difficulties.

Soon after the Lunar New Year Festival, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government held a special meeting to discuss the question of sending cadres of various party and government organs to work at the grass-roots level. The meeting later decided to organize and send more than 1,000 party and government cadres in 14 work teams to various rural and pastoral areas to carry out investigations and research there; acquire a clearer understanding of the situation at the grass-roots level; listen to the views of the masses at the grass-roots level; and join hands with the cadres at the grass-roots level in helping the masses solve problems and overcome difficulties in their daily work and life. For instance, the southern Xinjiang work team, the northern Xinjiang work team, and the Urumqi work team, which were organized by the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, went deep to the grass-roots level to carry out investigations and research.

During the first 10 days of February, regional party and government leaders, including Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee;

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government and concurrently deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, and others, led work teams to various rural and pastoral areas in the region to carry out investigations and research and guide the work there. [passage omitted]

During his stay in Kuqa County, Comrade Song Hanliang held talks with the local cadres there. Comrade Song Hanliang demanded that the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels as well as the leading cadres at all levels give top priority to maintaining regional stability, practically strengthen ideological and political work, and carry out in-depth education on adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. This will enable the cadres and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to acquire a correct understanding of the current domestic and international situation, strengthen confidence, overcome current difficulties, carry on the struggle against all antagonistic forces and separatists, consolidate and develop the fine regional situation characterized by stability and unity, and successfully accomplish all tasks.

During his stay in Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Comrade Tomur Dawamat visited a number of peasant households and listened to the work reports given by the local cadres there. [passage omitted]

Reunification Alliance Members Visit Mainland

Group Welcomed at Airport

OW1702223190 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan
1500 GMT 15 Feb 90

[By station reporters (Zhang Shuanghua) and (Du Changhua)]

[Text] A delegation of the Alliance for the Reunification of China, headed by noted Taiwan writer Chen Yingzhen [Chen Ying-chen], arrived in Beijing from Taiwan on the afternoon of 15 February. The delegation was warmly welcomed at the Beijing Airport by responsible persons of relevant departments of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]. Dozens of mainland reporters were also waiting for them at the airport.

Chen Yingzhen read a statement issued by the delegation at the airport.

[Begin Chen Yingzhen recording] This is the first formal visit to the mainland by a delegation from the Alliance for the Reunification of China since the inauguration of the Alliance for the Reunification of China in Taipei in April 1988. We came here, the famous ancient Chinese capital, with a feeling of joy and excitement. This is because this land, like the land on the other side of the Taiwan Strait, is the motherland of all Chinese. After a separation of 40 years, the door to a peaceful, united, and reunified China has been slowly, yet firmly, opened. Like Chinese in the rest of the world, we want to make a determined effort to open this door even wider and to prevent it from being closed again. The Alliance for the Reunification of China was formed with this purpose in mind, that is, to end the tragedy of the national division. [end recording]

The statement read by Chen Yingzhen, head of the delegation, says the reunification of the Chinese nation is the very basic condition for China to rebuild itself and develop in unity and peace.

Chen Yingzhen said: It is at this historical moment that the 27 members of the delegation from the Alliance for the Reunification of China, with a warm feeling of compatriots and a profound brotherly concern, now set foot on this vast land of plenty which we have not seen for 40 years.

He expressed that the delegation ardently and sincerely expects to conduct genuine, sincere, frank, and harmonious exchange of views with prominent governmental and nongovernmental personages.

Zhu Zuolin, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke at the airport. He expressed welcome to the delegation from the Alliance for the Reunification of China.

[Begin Zhu Zuolin recording] First, on behalf of the CPPCC National Committee, I would like to extend a

warm welcome to the delegation from the Alliance for the Reunification of China headed by Mr. Chen Yingzhen. [applause] [end recording]

Zhu Zuolin said: The delegation is the first Alliance for the Reunification of China delegation to visit the mainland at the invitation of the CPPCC National Committee. Reunification of the motherland and revitalization of China are the common aspiration of more than 1 billion people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait as well as the common wish of millions of Chinese compatriots abroad. The delegation will not be here for very long. However, there will be plenty of opportunities to exchange views. We sincerely wish that during your stay on the mainland you would try to see and observe more, to have more exchanges of views with us, and to make more suggestions. Let us have more consultations with each other and explore together.

Zhu Zuolin concluded: [Begin recording] I wish you complete success in your visit. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, had a meeting with the delegation and hosted a banquet honoring all members of the delegation. The delegation will stay in Beijing for one week. It will hold discussions with personages from the education, academic, and literary and art circles in Beijing. It will also visit scenic spots and historical sites as well as factories and the countryside. The delegation will visit Xian and other places after its stay in Beijing.

Meets With Wang Renzhong

OW1702223390 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan
0400 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Text] Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], told the visiting group of the Alliance for the Reunification of China that the two sides of the Taiwan Strait share an identical wish for the reunification of the motherland, regardless of the difference of opinions between the two sides on how to bring about the reunification. He said this when he met the group on 15 February during their visit to the mainland. Under this major premise, a solution will be found to all other problems. The 27-member visiting group to the mainland of the Taiwan Alliance for the Reunification of China arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the CPPCC National Committee.

On behalf of Li Xiannian, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Wang Renzhong welcomed the group's visit. He said: In general, the present relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are showing developments. More people from each side are visiting the other side and exchanges have expanded between them. This is a good trend for the reunification of the motherland. He told the visiting group that he hoped it will spend as much time as it can to look around and exchange ideas to its content. He said: Please don't

hesitate to air any opinions or requests you might have. We will seriously listen to your views.

Chen Yingzhen, chairman of the Taiwan Alliance for the Reunification of China and leader of the visiting group, said: The visiting group, carrying with it the warm feelings and deep concern of your compatriots and blood relations, is very happy and excited to have come from Taiwan and step on this rich soil from which we have been separated for 40 years. He said: We expect in utmost earnest and sincerity to carry out genuine, frank, and in-depth talks and exchanges of opinions with people inside and outside the government and in various circles as well as prominent personages on the mainland.

Following the meeting, Wang Renzhong hosted a banquet for the visiting group. Qian Weichang and Cheng Siyuan, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, took part in the meeting and the banquet.

Meets With Social Scientists

OW1702223690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1003 GMT 16 Feb 90

[By reporters Zhu Changzheng (2612 7022 1767) and Xue Jianhua (5641 1696 5478)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)—“We people on the two sides of the strait share the same flesh and blood. What is more important is that we share the same cultural tradition and have the same mission in the future. In carrying forward this tradition, we will certainly be able to contribute to the development of China and even the world.” This is the heartfelt wish voiced by members of Taiwan’s “Alliance for the Reunification of China” delegation and mainland social scientists at a forum of Taiwanese compatriots in Beijing today.

This morning, members of the delegation from the “Alliance for the Reunification of China” in Taiwan and scholars of the relevant institutes of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences conducted a frank and earnest discussions on Chinese culture, reunification of the motherland, and other questions of mutual interest.

In the afternoon, all members of the “alliance” delegation visited the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and cordially met with the elders and folks of the league, the All-China Federation of Taiwan, and the Taiwan Alumni Association. They briefed each other on their respective efforts to promote reunification of motherland and expressed a strong wish for reunification.

Meets With Wu Xueqian

OW2102070890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1444 GMT 17 Feb 90

[By reporters Xue Jianhua (5641 1696 5478) and Niu Changzheng (3662 7022 1767)]

[Text] Beijing 17 Feb (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, vice premier of the State Council, met today with a visiting group of Taiwan’s Alliance for the Reunification of China. On behalf of the State Council, Wu Xueqian extended a warm welcome to the group. Wu Xueqian said: The reunification of the motherland is a task that requires great efforts and a long period of time to accomplish. It is a task that calls for joint efforts by the people on both sides of the strait. The first thing we should do is urge the Taiwan authorities to change their “three no’s” [no contacts, no negotiations, no compromise] policy and their anticommunist and nonreconciliation stand so that the “three ties” [postal, trade, navigational] can be established at an early date between the two sides of the strait.

Wu Xueqian said: We have adopted a positive attitude toward realizing the motherland’s reunification and have put forward the “one country, two systems” policy. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1619 GMT on 17 February transmitted corrections changing “one country, two systems” policy to “one country, two systems” conception]. By implementing this policy, we are solving the Hong Kong and Macao issues. Why can’t our own people on the two sides of the strait reach an agreement? We believe that some day we will hold talks. We are patient. We do not demand that we hold talks immediately. We can do it slowly. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1619 GMT on 17 February transmitted corrections deleting: “We do not demand that we hold talks immediately. We can do it slowly”]. First we should establish the “three ties” in order to increase contacts and deepen mutual understanding between the two sides of the strait. This is something feasible.

Wu Xueqian said: At present, although we have to do a lot of work in communicating with each other, the situation has become increasingly better than it was three years ago. In terms of visits, 550,000 Taiwan compatriots came to the mainland last year, compared with 450,000 the year before. Trade and economic relations between the two sides also have developed. Last year’s trade further increased over the year before. Investments by Taiwan compatriots in the mainland, especially in the coastal areas, also increased. All these are good trends.

Wu Xueqian said: Resistance still exists in establishing the “three ties” between the two sides. I hope that the Taiwan authorities will remove obstructions and change those outdated policies.

Wu Xueqian said: People on both sides of the strait are in favor of the motherland’s reunification. Although we advocate different ways to reunify the motherland, we can exchange views first and discuss other things after we begin talks. Wu Xueqian welcomed friends of Taiwan’s Alliance for the Reunification of China, as well as friends of all circles of Taiwan, to visit the mainland and make suggestions. He hope everyone will make joint efforts to realize the common wish of the motherland’s reunification.

Chen Yingzhen, chairman of Taiwan's Alliance for the Reunification of China said: Taiwan's Alliance for the Reunification of China will do its best to promote reciprocal exchanges between the two sides because these are the most urgent issues our visiting group felt in the last few days in talking with people of various sectors of the mainland. Taiwan's Alliance for the Reunification of China is determined to do its share to promote exchanges between the two sides.

The visiting group had discussions today with professors and experts at Beijing and Qinghua Universities. They candidly and sincerely exchanged views on issues of common interest.

Meets With Jiang, Others

OW1902190190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1631 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA)—The reunification of China will benefit both the mainland and Taiwan, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said here today.

Meeting with a delegation from the Alliance for the Reunification of China, Jiang said, "We are the descendants of the Chinese nationalities and there is no reason for the two sides of the Taiwan Straits to be separated and antagonistic to each other and to be against reunification."

He said because of a long separation, the compatriots on the two sides of the straits need to promote mutual understanding and trust each other on the basis of the understanding.

The compatriots on the mainland and in Taiwan should get rid of their former enmity and adopt an attitude of looking ahead so as to think more of the future of the Chinese nationalities, he said.

On the question of China's reunification, Jiang said, "We will, as always, adhere to the basic principle of 'one country, two systems' and respective policies and firmly oppose any tendency to break away from the motherland."

The people on both sides of the straits are very proud of the 5,000 years of civilization of the Chinese nationalities, he said.

"Our principle is to develop the culture of the Chinese nationalities and meanwhile, to absorb all fine cultural traditions in the world," he added.

Before the one-hour meeting, Jiang Zemin shook hands with each member of the delegation and had photos taken with them. Jiang welcomed more people from all circles and various organizations in Taiwan to visit the mainland.

Chen Yingzhen, chairman of the Alliance for the Reunification of China and head of the delegation, said that

the "healthy, bilateral and equal" visits and exchanges are beneficial to the reunification of China.

He said the alliance will urge the Taiwan authorities to open the gate for the exchanges.

Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Qian Weichang and Cheng Siyuan were also present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Qian Weichang hosted a dinner for the Taiwan guests.

The delegation today visited the Capital Iron and Steel Company, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the Central Institute for Nationalities.

'Riot' Delays Legislative Branch Election

HK2102033590 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1230 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Feb (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—According to news from Tapei, subsequent to yesterday's riot at the opening ceremony of the Taiwan "National Assembly" session, a clash between the police and civilians broke out today after a conflict between ruling and nonruling Legislative Branch members at a Legislative Branch session; thus delaying the election of the Legislative Branch president and vice president.

Reports said some 1,000 Democratic Progress Party supporters today demonstrated in front of the Legislative Branch building demanding the immediate retirement of old Legislative Branch members. Subsequently, a serious clash broke out between some demonstrators and the riot police guarding the entrance to the Legislative Branch building. The clash lasted for two hours, during which police batons were used and blows and kicks were exchanged, wounding at least five demonstrators and four policemen. A 70-year-old Legislative Branch member suffered from a stroke due a hold-up on his way to the session. He was sent to a hospital for treatment.

During the Legislative Branch session, ruling and non-ruling Legislative Branch members engaged in an endless debate over the stationing of the riot police in the Legislative Branch building. Kuomintang Legislative Branch members said the purpose of stationing the riot police was to protect the personal safety of every Legislative Branch member, whereas Legislative Branch members from the Democratic Progress Party blamed the authorities for stationing the riot police there and pointed out this had constituted a serious mental threat to them. Neither side was willing to budge at the session, which was soon thrown into confusion. The session was resumed only after the riot police were withdrawn from the building, but the election of the Legislative Branch president and vice president was postponed.

Three consecutive fights have recently occurred on the Taiwan political arena. The previous two resulted from the resentment of Democratic Progress Party members over the appointment of some Overseas Chinese to the Legislative Branch. This indicates that the political situation in Taiwan is not tranquil. Li Teng-hui is quite dissatisfied with the recent violence on the political arena and has said that he will not tolerate any violation of orders.

Overseas Compatriots Invited To View Asian Games

OW1402204290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1512 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)—The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots has decided to invite compatriots on Taiwan Island and Taiwan compatriots living overseas to form delegations to view the Asian Games which will be held in Beijing in September this year.

At the third meeting of the third council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots which opened here today, chairman of the federation Lin Liyun outlined this year's work.

Lin said the federation will continue to invite compatriots of different social strata on Taiwan Island to visit the mainland a planned way [as received] and actively conduct exchanges with different parties, organizations and persons of different social strata on the island.

She said it will also continue to promote friendship with Taiwan compatriots living overseas, to run winter and summer camps for Taiwan compatriots and, together with relevant departments on the mainland, to organize academic and cultural exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

On use of Taiwan capital, Lin said the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots will continue to familiarize Taiwan compatriots with the economic policies towards Taiwan and investment conditions on the mainland.

The federation will investigate the investment environments of different localities, establish an economic information network and get to know economic cooperation projects in different localities so as to provide consultancy to Taiwan compatriots, Lin Liyun said.

She said it will also work to protect the legitimate rights of Taiwan compatriots and help them know the laws and regulations of the state.

The chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots said the federation had in the past year conducted various activities to promote friendship with people on Taiwan Island.

In 1989, the federation received more than 600 compatriots from Taiwan Island and Taiwan compatriots living overseas.

Xiamen Seeks More Taiwan Investment

OW0802144990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0859 GMT 8 Feb 90

[Text] Shenzhen, February 8 (XINHUA)—The Xiamen Special Economic Zone, located in southeast China's coastal province of Fujian, has decided to accelerate the construction of two investment zones for Taiwan businessmen over the next two years.

According to Xiamen's Vice Mayor Li Xiuji, who is attending a meeting in Shenzhen, the project will include the construction of a 2.5 sq km industrial district in the Xinglin Taiwan Investment Zone and the improvement of infrastructure facilities in the Haicang Taiwan Investment Zone.

Meanwhile, the special economic zone will also double the handling capacity of its port and construct a bridge to link the island area and other parts of Xiamen City.

The Xiamen Special Economic Zone was established on Xiamen Island in 1980. The number of Taiwan-funded enterprises in the zone has reached 238, of which 73 percent are solely funded by Taiwan businessmen. Eleven enterprises have an investment of over 10 million U.S. dollars each.

Most of these enterprises have a contract term of 20 years to 30 years as compared with the previous 15 years to 20 years. The longest term is 70 years.

Last year Xiamen approved 131 Taiwan-funded projects, with a total investment of over 480 million U.S. dollars.

According to statistics, 85 percent of the products produced by Taiwan-funded enterprises are for export.

Clashes Postpone Legislative Yuan Chief Election

OW2002173090 Taipei CNA in English 1551 GMT
20 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 20 (CNA)—Heated debate inside and violent clashes outside of the Legislative Yuan spoilt the scheduled election of the yuan president and vice president Tuesday. As a result, election of the Legislative Yuan president and vice president was put off until Feb. 27.

Nearly 500 supporters of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) clashed with police while trying to stop senior and overseas Chinese legislators from entering the yuan building. The protesting crowds claimed that senior and overseas Chinese lawmakers do not have the right to elect the president and vice president of the nation's highest law-making body.

Over 100 police, several protesters, one senior legislator and one yuan staff member were wounded during the sporadic clashes outside of the yuan. The protesting crowds, most of them bussed to Taipei from southern Taiwan, destroyed two taxis and overturned a private sedan in the streets around the yuan as they fiercely showered stones on the police. The clashes continued into the evening, when the protesters set fire to several already damaged police cars. By then 12 police vehicles had been damaged and police injuries rose to 100. At 9:05 p.m. police forcefully dispersed their gathering [passage indistinct].

Li Teng-hui Warns Against Opposition Protests

OW2002172690 Taipei CNA in English 1544 GMT
20 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 20 (CNA)— President Li Teng-hui Tuesday warned radical oppositionists against continuing their violent protests, pledging that the government would deal with unlawful behavior which threatened peace and order. The government would definitely stand firm and act legally to control any violence that seriously affects social peace and order, the president assured several members of the National Assembly, the Electoral College, as he continued his presidential campaign in Taipei.

Li, the presidential candidate of the ruling Kuomintang (KMT), made his remarks one day after the opening of the Assembly's eighth session was marred by the violent protests of several Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) assemblymen. President Li pointed out in meetings with the Assembly members that judicial authorities had gathered evidence about the incident and would deal with it according to the law. He also called for the opposition to be tolerant of some current problems and be patient in seeking reforms. "Political reforms should be undertaken step by step, not in a haste."

The violent, and widely considered impolite, actions provoked strong criticism from all sectors of society,

even those who sympathized with the opposition protests. Many ordinary citizens called local TV and radio stations and newspapers to express their anger and disgust at the "ridiculous," "irrational" and "shameful" behavior of the DPP representatives.

New Rule Approved for Presidium Membership

OW2102040090 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT
21 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 21 (CNA)—The National Assembly, or the Republic of China's electoral college, in a meeting Tuesday approved new procedures reducing from 10 to five the number of endorsements any assembly member would require to join the decision-making presidium.

The proposal was speedily endorsed on the ground that if the original procedures had been maintained, it would have been impossible for the current 752 members to select 85 presidium members. The original measures had been adopted some four decades earlier when the number of national assemblymen was over 3,000. With the number of required endorsers cut in half, competition to join the presidium slated to be selected Thursday should become keener than ever before, a local political observer noted.

During the first preparatory meeting since the assembly opened Monday, 39 deputies jointly proposed that the government strictly punish the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) national assemblymen for their role in disturbing the opening ceremony and the luncheon hosted by President Li Teng-hui. It was also decided that a second preparatory meeting would be held Saturday. Tedious procedural matters, a tactic the opposition DPP deputies used to delay the proceedings, repeatedly obstructed Tuesday's discussions.

DPP National Assemblyman Tsai Shih-yuan questioned the order authorizing police to drag three DPP deputies out of Monday's session. In reply to Tsai's inquiry, Irwine Ho, secretary-general of the National Assembly, said that it was definitely necessary to ask police to maintain order Monday on such a solemn occasion. "As a secretary-general, I would like to assume full legal responsibility for the matter." The DPP deputies were not convinced by Ho's explanation and continued to denounce the use of police force from the parliamentary floor.

Li Huan Denies Split Within Kuomintang

OW2102063390 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] With regard to the gossip in various circles caused by heated debates and a division of opinion at the extraordinary session of the 13th Central Committee of the Kuomintang, Premier Li Huan has privately told friends that he is concerned about the gossip. The premier said that a heated debate at the extraordinary session showed strife between those for and against

democracy, not a clash over power. Some people on the outside have viewed it as a serious split within the party. This is not true.

Police Arrest Mainlander Using False Passport

*OW1902101290 Taipei CHINA POST in English
12 Feb 90 p 11*

[Text] Police recently arrested a mainland woman who sneaked into Taiwan allegedly with the help of Taiwan and Hong Kong travel agencies, the first known illegal entry case involving travel agencies. Chen Hui-chen, from Canton, was arrested in the restaurant where she has been working since arriving in Taipei via Macao. She told police she befriended a Hong Kong travel agent to smuggle her into Taiwan, because she knew it was easy to earn money here. The Hong Kong agent bought an ROC [Republic of China] passport from a Taiwan travel service and changed the name and photo before selling it to Chen for NT [New Taiwan] \$20,000, she told police.

Police said the two agencies are suspected of having helped more than 10 Southeastern Asians, including Thais and Malaysians, enter Taiwan on doctored ROC passports. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation said it does not know the whereabouts of the illegal immigrants.

Several mainlanders have entered Taiwan on purchased foreign passports. This is the first case of a mainland sneaking into Taiwan on an ROC passport. Like other illegal mainland immigrants caught in Taiwan, Chen is expected to be deported to Macao.

Ambassador on PRC Attempt at Paraguayan Ties

*OW2002124490 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Text] ROC [Republic of China] Ambassador to Paraguay Wang Sheng stated on Wednesday that the Chinese Communists are using numerous avenues to try to establish diplomatic relations with Paraguay. He said the communists are using connections in Brazil and Argentina, along with offering Paraguay preferential treatment, to try to sway the Paraguayan Government to stand away from the ROC.

Wang made the remarks in a report to the Legislative Yuan's Foreign Affairs Committee on ROC-Paraguayan relations. Wang stressed that ROC assistance to Paraguay in the agricultural sector has been specially appreciated by the South American country, and Chinese on Taiwan should continue to examine possibilities of investment in Paraguay on the basis of mutual benefit. He said that ROC efforts will help to even further cement ties between the ROC and Paraguay. Meanwhile, Wang also reported that Paraguayan President General Rodriguez plans on visiting the ROC this year over the Double Ten National Day holiday.

Commentary on Mainland Crackdown on Students

*OW1702133990 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 12 Feb 90*

[Commentary: "Peking Cracks Down on Students"]

[Text] In its sharpest reaction to reforms in Moscow, the Chinese communist regime in Peking has announced further controls on student activities on mainland Chinese campuses. The connection is two-fold. On the one hand, Peking is demonstrating that it will not tolerate any opposition, unlike the Russians. This much Peking promised in several recent policy announcements. On the other hand, Peking is unwittingly revealing a fear of students. Last June, it was student-led demonstrations that shook the foundations of communist rule in Peking, leading to the Tiananmen massacre and subsequent crackdown on the prodemocracy movement.

On Friday, Peking issued tough new rules for student activity. These included a total ban of campus posters and mandatory participation in political meetings. Students are also forbidden from engaging in private business.

One foreign diplomat in Peking described the new rules as a battering down of the hatches in anticipation of things heating up when the weather turns warmer. Other diplomats agreed, saying Peking was taking preventative measures to discourage another spring of discontent.

The new rules add to the already rigid political indoctrination of mainland Chinese students. Beginning this school year, all freshmen are required to attend ideological boot camps, a policy harking back to the Cultural Revolution, when Mao Tse-tung sought ideological purity in students.

Students are also now required to work at home for at least five years before they are permitted to apply to study abroad. This rule was announced last week, in what amounts to a gradual tightening of the screws on students.

By battering down the hatches on student activities, Peking risks letting the whole thing backfire. Reports from Peking and other major mainland cities indicate that mainland students have taken a keen interest in the reforms that are reshaping communist societies in the East bloc. They are said to be particularly on the trail of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, whose every move these days seems to be countered by a retrenchment move in Peking.

In cracking down harder on the students, the Chinese communists are going against the tide of reform in the communist world. They are also creating millions of young enemies in doing so. One foreign diplomat in Peking told REUTERS news agency that he expected the new rules to anger students who are already fed up with Peking's belligerent adherence to orthodox communism.

Like last year, the summer college break will present Peking with its first real test of student controls. Things got seriously out of hand last June, culminating in student occupation of Tienanmen, the vast square in the heart of Peking.

Peking cannot be blamed for fearing another outbreak of student prodemocracy activism. It can be blamed, however, for bringing on the conditions for a large-scale revolt. The more Peking tightens the screws on the students, the more the kettle boils with discontent.

Envoy to ROK on Taipei-Seoul-Peking Ties

OW1702183490 Taipei CNA in English 1534 GMT
17 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 17 (CNA)—South Korea is not likely to establish diplomatic relations with communist China "in the foreseeable future," the Republic of China's ambassador to Seoul, Tsou Chien, said here Saturday.

Tsou added, however, that there are no eternal enemies or friends in the international community because interests always play a decisive role in the relations among countries.

"The world situation is changing very quickly today. What we should do now is not to predict what will happen to Taipei-Seoul relations, but to strengthen mutually beneficial exchanges between the two countries," he urged.

The ambassador was testifying before a Legislative Yuan Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, in which many lawmakers expressed their concern over Taipei-Seoul relations that might be affected by the South Korean Government's bid to improve ties with Peking.

Tsou noted that informal relations between communist China and South Korea had become closer in recent years, with two-way trade reaching 3 billion U.S. dollars in 1989, but pointed out that many South Korea's officials and civil leaders he knew were still staunchly anti-communist.

Seoul's diplomatic offensives to establish formal relations with Peking was based on its north-bound policy which aims to secure the stability and peace on the Korean peninsula by pulling the Soviet Union and communist China, North Korea's two closest allies, away from Pyongyang, he told the lawmakers.

In line with the policy, South Korea was expected to continue expanding and promoting ties with the Chinese communists, Tsou analyzed.

But the Peking regime, unwilling to offend Pyongyang, might limit its relations with Seoul to economic, trade and cultural fields and avoid formally recognizing South Korea, he continued.

Against the backgrounds, Tsou said he and ranking South Korean Foreign Ministry officials agreed in their

recent talks that the time for Seoul and Peking to establish diplomatic relations was still far away.

State Concerned About ROK Seeking PRC Meeting

OW1702051290 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT
17 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 17 (CNA)—The Republic of China's [ROC] Foreign Ministry Friday expressed deep concern about reports that South Korea was seeking to hold foreign minister-level meetings with Communist China and the Soviet Union. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chen Yu-chu said the ministry had instructed the ROC Embassy in Seoul to understand, South Korea's apparent bid to expand relations with socialist countries, especially Moscow and Peking.

In spite of its increasing efforts to seek breakthroughs in ties with the two northern powers, Seoul was not likely to achieve its goal of establishing diplomatic relations with either of the two communist regimes in the near future because of the North Korean factor, a ranking ministry official said. Peking, North Korea's closest ally, had been especially cold and cautious to South Korea's enthusiastic approaches, he said. So far, the Chinese Communists were only willing to agree to limited trade and economic ties with South Korea.

On Thursday, a spokesman for the Chinese Communist "Foreign Ministry" reiterated that Peking had not changed its position of ruling out official contacts with Seoul. The communist official was answering a question about reports that South Korea would send a delegation to Peking to discuss problems concerning the upcoming Peking Asian Games.

Although Seoul was obviously ready to move closer to Peking, Taipei still hoped for the best about relations between the two countries, and would continue to promote trade and various cooperative projects, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Official Urges Communists To Promote Democracy

OW1702223790 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Text] Kuomintang's Secretary General James Soong Saturday called on the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] to follow the world's trend toward democracy and permit freedom and democracy in Mainland China. Soong said: The Soviet Communist Party's renunciation of the one-party system reflects the will of the Soviet people and also the sign that the Chinese Communist Party's dictatorship will before long be crushed by the rising wave of democracy. Soong also said: The ruling party has been closely monitoring the impact of the change in Moscow on the CCP leadership. He said that since the Tienanmen massacre and events in Eastern Europe, the CCP has no choice but to opt for a system for freedom and democracy. Soong called on the CCP to "put down

the butcher knife" and renounce the four cardinal principles of Marxism, socialism and one-party rule.

Ministry Approves Seven International Projects

*OW1902050790 Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT
19 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 19 (CNA)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs said Sunday that it had agreed to fund seven international cooperation projects in friendly countries costing 112.6 million U.S. dollars. The funding will come from the International Economic Cooperation and Development Fund, formally established by the Republic of China in October 1988 with an initial capital of 1.1 billion U.S. dollars.

The Economics Ministry said there have been 35 applications from 23 countries, mostly from Central and South America, Asia and Africa. One application each had also been received from North American and European countries, the ministry added. The ministry said the fund is also planning to work with international organizations and agencies on international aid projects. Twelve of the applications have been turned down and other 16 are still under consideration, the ministry pointed out.

Trade Center To Upgrade Status in Brazil

*OW1502153790 Taipei CNA in English 1037 GMT
15 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 14 (CNA)—The Far East Trade Center, which represents the interests of the Republic of China in Brazil, will soon change its name to "Commercial Center of Taipei" to handle matters of common

interest between Brazil and the Republic of China, according to a FAR EAST NEWS AGENCY report from Sao Paulo.

The Brazilian National Confederation of Commerce will set up its representative office in Taipei in the near future to correspond the upgrading of the Republic of China's representative office in Brazil. The coming representative office in Taipei of the Brazilian National Confederation of Commerce will be a formal and official agency to promote and to enhance substantial relations and cooperation in various fields, the report said.

The AEB (Association for Foreign Trade of Brazil), a private entity formed by some 80 exporters with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, has appointed last year an agent as its contact with the Taipei-based China External Trade Development Council for Business Promotion.

Italy Agrees to Representative Office

*OW1702182490 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] The ROC [Republic of China] Ambassador to the Vatican (Chou Shu-kang) stated on Tuesday that as Italy has already agreed to allow the ROC to set up a representative office in Italy, the ROC is now looking to set up other trade and related organizations there. However, (Chou) said that agreements on setting up other offices may take a while before they are reached.

(Chou) made the remark during a report on the ROC's affairs in the Vatican and Italy to the Legislative Yuan's Foreign Affairs Committee. After making new breakthroughs diplomatically with East European countries, (Chou) suggested that the ROC and Eastern European countries first work to coordinate an overall plan on expanding relations. He said that an overall plan will help foster a long-term cooperation arrangement.

Hong Kong

UK Envoy Defends Negotiations With Mainland

HK1802025390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY
MORNING POST in English 18 Feb 90 pp 1, 4

[From Dean Nelson in Beijing]

[Text] Britain's Ambassador to Beijing, Sir Alan Donald has angrily rejected allegations that the UK has staged a "climbdowndown" in negotiations with China.

"We have made enormous progress," he told the SUNDAY MORNING POST after senior mainland official, Mr Li Hou revealed that agreement had been reached on the pace of political reform before and after 1997.

Under the agreement, Britain will introduce 18 directly elected seats in the Legislative Council in 1991, with the promise of "at least 20" in 1995. China paved the way for convergence when Basic Law drafters announced they would increase the number of directly elected seats in 1997 from 18 to 20.

The agreement has been denounced as a "climbdowndown" in Britain and the United States while Legislative Councillor, Mr Martin Lee Chun-ming has described it as a "shameful act of surrender".

But Sir Alan defended Britain's role in the talks, which began last November after the visit of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's foreign policy adviser, Sir Percy Cradock.

Sir Alan is understood to have played a vital role in what have been described as secret talks between Britain and China outside the drafting process.

"I resent the implication. 'Climbdowndown' does not fit the kind of contacts between governments. Every argument I get into, I put in the most forceful, reasonable and accurate way. If the objective is to reach agreement, you fight your corner to the bitter end. But no agreement has ever been made with both sides saying 'I won't give'," he said.

"What are we trying to achieve in Hong Kong? We want a high degree of autonomy within the meaning of the Joint Declaration, for the continuity of the way of life, ease of mind, and to allow the people to pursue the kind of things they have been so good at for so many years. The stage we want to reach is living prosperously and peacefully together. That is the goal."

Sir Alan will arrive in Hong Kong later this week for "a visit to the opera", but will meet the Governor, Sir David Wilson and also have informal sessions with Executive and Legislative Councillors.

Legislator Denounces 'Secret Deal'

HK1902014190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 19 Feb 90 p 63

[By Daphne Cheng]

[Text] Liberal legislator, Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming, yesterday accused Britain and China of breaching the Sino-British Joint Declaration by reaching a secret deal over Hong Kong's future political reforms.

He said Britain had sold out local interests and demanded an explanation. He said the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, should visit Hong Kong again to explain the move.

He said what was clear to the people of Hong Kong was that there was a Sino-British joint breach of the declaration.

The British Government should acknowledge it was wrong to enter into the deal with the Chinese Government, that Hong Kong would not forgive them and that they had to be ready to take responsibility for Hong Kong, he said.

Mr Lee was addressing a rally of about 1,200 people at Chater Garden yesterday to protest against the final draft of the Basic Law.

Organized by the Joint Committee for the Promotion of Democratic Government and undaunted by heavy rain, the group marched to the Wanchai headquarters of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and burned paper symbolising the Basic Law.

Mr Lee said although Britain had succeeded in persuading China to make some concessions to the mainstream proposal of the Basic Law draft, they were minor and the final draft was still contrary to the Sino-Britain accord.

"The British Government has succeeded in persuading the Chinese Government to increase the number of directly elected legislators in 1997 from 18 to 20, but that is such a small number and other improvements are unimportant.

"Hong Kong people want to see that Joint Declaration implemented. We can't accept a Basic Law which can't ensure the basic objectives of allowing Hong Kong people to rule Hong Kong and a high degree of autonomy here after 1997.

"The final Basic Law draft instead allows the Chinese Government to have a high degree of control of Hong Kong through a puppet SAR (Special Administrative Region) government," he said.

Mr Lee said the final draft had gone against the spirit of the declaration to make the future executive authorities accountable to the legislature.

Several liberal leaders, including Mr Yeung Sum and Mr Frederick Fung Kinkee, also denounced the draft as conservative and going against the wishes of Hong Kong people.

They said the secret deal between Britain and China was betrayal of Hong Kong and a means to suppress democracy.

The group also criticised the drafters for rubber stamping the accord and accused the Basic Law Consultative Committee for failing to reflect local opinions.

Another legislator, Mr Szeto Wah, urged Hong Kong people not to give up their fight for more democracy.

"When I was stopped from participating in the Basic Law drafters' activities because of my fight for democracy last summer, I felt honour. Now I am happy that I won't become a historic culprit because I took no part in deciding the final Basic Law draft," he said.

Further Reportage on Basic Law Draft Completion

UK Foreign Secretary Comments

OW1702181590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0033 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Text] London, February 16 (XINHUA)—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said today that the drafted Basic Law of Hong Kong is a reasonable basis for the future.

In a statement to the Parliament, Hurd said that under the document, which was produced after four days of talks in Beijing, Hong Kong would have 18 directly elected legislators next year.

He said more such seats will be introduced in "a continuous upward slope of development from 1991 to 2003, with the possibility that full direct election could be introduced in 2007."

He said the settlement was "not ideal" but a "reasonable" basis for the future.

Hurd told reporters: "It would be a considerable improvement."

As the opposition Labour Party attacked his defence for the Hong Kong plan, Hurd said the criticism is "out touch of reality." [as received]

NPC Members Praise Draft

OW2002182390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1440 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—The draft law on Hong Kong Special Administrative Region won high praise today from the members of China's highest legislative body.

"The draft is successful," said members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) discussing the law at the committee's on-going 12th meeting.

The draft fully reflects the concept of "one country, two systems," member Yi Meihou said, and therefore, is a legal document "with great historic significance and world impact."

Member He Ying seconded Yi's comment and said the draft law is in line with China's national situation, its Constitution, the common interest, the will of compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and all Chinese both home and abroad.

Hong Kong residents themselves should be confident in maintaining Hong Kong's position as a world financial and trade center, member Ou Tangliang believed.

The marriage of Hong Kong's funds and management expertise with technology and resources in the Chinese mainland will surely help Hong Kong continue to play an important role in the development of the Asia-Pacific area, she went on.

To promote stability and prosperity in Hong Kong, member Gao Xiu said, it is very important to strengthen the development of the material and spiritual civilization in the mainland.

The deputies thanked the members of the Basic Law drafting committee for their efforts over the past four years.

'Rubber Stamp' Charge Denied

HK1902014790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 19 Feb 90 p 63

[By Daphne Cheng]

[Text] Local Basic Law drafters yesterday denied they had acted only as a "rubber stamp" in the drafting process.

On their return from the Beijing plenum that last week finalized the Basic Law draft, they said the criticism was inappropriate and unfair.

Dr Raymond Wu Waiyung said he believed none of the Hong Kong drafters had behaved like a rubber stamp.

The co-convenor of the political sub-group said: "In terms of numbers, we are not a rubber stamp. Hong Kong drafters constitute more than one-third of the drafting committee. If we unanimously vote against something, it will not be passed."

"We could say that we are the minority. But the regulation of the drafting process is democratic because the voting is by secret ballot."

Dr Wu stressed that during the more than four years of the drafting process, he was convinced that no Hong Kong drafter was a rubber stamp.

"Even those who voted for China's proposal, they were not a rubber stamp. It's just that their views coincided with China's views. I have evidence for that," he said.

Another drafter, Dr Rayson Huang Lisung, said the final Basic Law draft was reached through compromise.

"The drafting committee is composed of both mainland and local people so that we can listen to others and exchange our views," Dr Huang said.

"A rubber stamp means whatever China says, Hong Kong drafters will listen and endorse. But Hong Kong drafters themselves have different opinions and did not always approve everything China said.

"You can't compare Hong Kong drafters to a football team who must either win or lose. The approach is different.

"That's why we needed more than four years to finish the work."

Another drafter, Mr Wong Po-yan, said that judging from the voting results, not every proposal was supported by all Hong Kong drafters.

He said he was satisfied with the drafting work of the Basic Law and called on Hong Kong people to continue to reach an understanding with China. "From now on to 1997, Hong Kong people should study the Basic Law and get to understand how the practice will operate here," he added.

Zhou Nan Seeks To Calm Protesters

HK2002020390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 20 Feb 90 p 10

[Text] China's top official in Hong Kong, Mr Zhou Nan, yesterday called on local protesters against the finalised version of the Basic Law to stay calm.

Mr Zhou was adamant the current text of the constitution for post-1997 Hong Kong had taken local views into consideration and was in line with the aspirations and interests of different sectors.

Despite two major protest marches in the past four days, he described the general public reaction to the Basic Law as good.

Mr Zhou said those who were protesting against the charter should cool down to study, understand and familiarise themselves with the Basic Law.

Even though the Basic Law would not be fully implemented until July 1, 1997, it was the guarantee for a smooth transition of sovereignty, he said.

Mr Zhou said future policies and administrative orders should converge with the Basic Law, the legal foundation for Hong Kong for 50 years after the 1997 handover.

The Director of the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency was speaking at Tai Tak airport upon his return from Beijing, after attending the Basic Law drafters' final plenary session.

Mr Zhou said the priority for his work after the plenum was to improve Sino-British relations.

"During this final stage of the transition period, China and Britain should foster closer co-operation. I hope I can contribute my efforts in this regard," he said.

The recently-finalised Basic Law was yesterday presented to the Standing Committee of the Seventh Chinese National People's Congress, which is now in session in Beijing.

Mr Ji Pengfei, the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, explained to the congress' 12th meeting the revisions to the draft Basic Law.

The Standing Committee is meeting to prepare for the general meeting of the congress late next month, when the text of the Basic Law will be tabled for formal ratification.

Among other issues, Mr Ji told the committee members that an anti-subversion clause had been inserted in the draft to prevent Hong Kong from being used as a political base against China.

Meanwhile, New Hong Kong Alliance member, Mr Wai Kee-shun, has urged different groups to work together to heal the wound between Hong Kong and China.

Mr Wai, who advocated the bicameral model, said: "If you ask if I am fully satisfied with the latest political model, I would say no. But it's simply impossible for a model to be fully satisfactory to everyone."

In a reaction to drafter Mr Li Ka-shing's suggestion that some politicians had not told the truth about Hong Kong to Chinese leaders, Mr Wai said alliance members had always stuck to the truth.

"I am confident that all of us have spoken the truth in our meeting with Chinese leaders.

"Mr Li had also met Chinese leaders in Beijing. Who knows what he told them and whether he had spoken the truth," Mr Wai asked.

Commentator Lauds Draft Work

HK1902015090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
19 Feb 90 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator: "Basic Law"]

[Text] Nearly five years of enormous efforts of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee paid off on Saturday when it approved the final draft for the law that is to govern Hong Kong after 1997.

During the making of the law, the first of its kind in world history, the members of the drafting committee from both the mainland and Hong Kong demonstrated their wisdom, courage and a high sense of responsibility. What they have achieved certainly deserves appreciation and congratulations.

The unprecedented legislation, once ratified by the national People Congress, will provide a legal guarantee for the implementation of the "one country, two systems" concept, which was created by senior Chinese statesman Deng Xiaoping and will serve as the basis for Hong Kong's future success.

It had been widely expected that such a law should express the supreme national interests of the Chinese people as a whole. It should reflect the history and reality of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) whose social, political and economic systems are so different from those on the mainland. It should also correspond to the principles set out in the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong.

The Basic Law has undoubtedly lived up to the these expectations. It will prove to be the most practical legal document that conforms to the fundamental interests of the Hong Kong people in all aspects.

While stating that the HK [Hong Kong] SAR is an inalienable part of China, the law stipulates that the socialist system and policies shall not be practised in the SAR and its capitalist system is to remain unchanged for at least 50 years after 1997.

It lays out concrete steps in promoting democratization of Hong Kong's political system, especially in the area of administration and legislature. This is an encouraging beginning as compared to the plain fact that the pace of democratic progress in the colony has been extremely slow in the past 100 years under British rule. This also shows once again the central government's sincerity and integrity in implementing the concept of "one country, two systems."

The approval of the Draft Law indicates that Hong Kong has entered a new stage in its transitional period, in which there is still much to be done to ensure a smooth transfer of power in 1997.

In the first place, it should be realized that the present-day achievements of Hong Kong are a result of intelligence, ingenuity and hard work of the Hong Kong people. To maintain and further develop the region's long-term stability and prosperity depends also, to a large extent, on the Hong Kong people. At the same time, it should be pointed out that without the mainland, the region's present level of development would have been

unimaginable. To continue and advance the close and co-operative relations between the two is of vital importance.

Secondly, the evolution of Hong Kong's social, political and economic life should proceed on a gradual basis and should be linked in all possible ways to the Basic Law. This is required by the common interests of the people both in Hong Kong and on the mainland.

Thirdly, the Chinese and the British governments should continue to solve whatever problems that may crop up during the transitional period in the spirit of co-operation and consultation as set down in the Joint Declaration.

There is no doubt that the Basic Law will contribute greatly to the future development of Hong Kong.

Article Hails Draft Completion

HK2002010890 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1000 GMT 17 Feb 90

[Article by reporter Duo Duo (1122 1122): "A Strenuous and Gratifying Process—Commenting on the Promulgation of the Review Draft of Hong Kong Basic Law"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The conclusion of the ninth Basic Law meeting of the of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC and the adoption of the review draft of the Basic Law on 17 February indicate that the Basic Law drafting committee has smoothly fulfilled its historical mission.

The period from the establishment of the Basic Law drafting committee to the drafting of the Basic Law framework; from the articles drafted by the special topics subgroups to the collection of the articles and supplement to the Basic Law (draft) for solicitation of opinions by the general working subgroup; from soliciting opinions from various circles to the revised Basic Law (draft); and from the resolicitation of opinions to further revision, and to the revision and adoption of the Basic Law draft by the ninth meeting which is to be submitted to the National People's Congress Standing Committee for examination lasted a total of four years and eight months. It is impossible to calculate or describe in details the efforts made and time spent by the drafters and personages from various circles in holding meetings and soliciting opinions during this period. It is by no means an exaggeration for people to say that "every word of the Basic Law, including the punctuations, is worth a thousand pieces of gold." Those who genuinely took part in the drafting of the Basic Law especially have a profound feeling in this regard.

Following the Beijing disturbance, an impact was produced on the outcome of the Basic Law in Hong Kong as if the originally well-received Basic Law (draft) depreciated. All of a sudden, various kinds of proposals for the political system were introduced.

Under such circumstances, sober-minded personages proposed proceeding from the overall situation of Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, that is: First, develop Hong Kong's democracy in a step-by-step and orderly way; and second, enable various Hong Kong circles to take part in future political power. Hence, it is necessary to pose a mainstream proposal accepted by the majority of the Hong Kong community which draws the reasonable factors from various proposals and conforms to the "one country, two systems" concept.

The process beginning with the two meetings of the political structure special subgroup held last December and January of this year respectively to the ninth meeting which just closed is one like the following: Without a mainstream proposal; with a mainstream proposal; improvement of the mainstream proposal; perfection of the mainstream proposal. The fact that no motions were jointly proposed by the members following deliberations by the special subgroups at the ninth meeting and that the majority of over 45 out of the 50 votes cast in most of the 24 motions—except for one which secured 41 votes—indicate that the process is feasible and acceptable.

In the review draft, there was an addition to Article 23—"An act aimed at subverting the central people's government, activities of foreign political organizations or groups in Hong Kong, and the connection of Hong Kong political organizations or groups with their foreign counterparts are all prohibited"—which was smoothly adopted with 41 votes. It shows that this conforms to the "one country, two systems" the Hong Kong people wish for as well as to the interests of the Hong Kong people.

It is rare in the world as well as in Chinese history for the drafting of the Basic Law, which is an important law, to solicit opinions on such a large scale. Does this not provide those making captious comments much food for thought?

The drafters have traversed an arduous and gratifying process from a concept to producing a law. It is arduous because there is no precedence or any example to follow. Each drafter worked hard and made painstaking efforts. It is gratifying because the Basic Law which is the focus of world attention has been completed on schedule and almost all the articles have been approved with over two-thirds of the votes. As appraised by Deng Xiaoping, designer of the "one country, two systems" concept: "The drafting of the Basic Law is pioneering work." This pioneering work will go down in history.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng Meet 'Noted' Personage

Jiang Meeting 19 Feb

OW1902224790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0901 GMT 19 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin met here today Mr. Henry Ying Tung Fok, a noted personage

from Hong Kong and a member of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

The two men had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Li Meeting 20 Feb

OW2002184090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1125 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met here today with Henry Ying Tung Fok, a noted personage from Hong Kong and member of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Mainland Assistance To Control Refugees Viewed

HK1802030090 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 18 Feb 90 p 4

[By Vicky Wong and Joyce Nip]

[Text] China may be ready to make conciliatory gestures towards Hong Kong by providing more assistance in controlling the influx of Vietnamese boat people, and by allowing the post-1997 land fund to be used for infrastructure projects started before the handover.

Sources say that if China does go ahead with these moves—requested by the Governor, Sir David Wilson, during his most recent visit to Beijing—chances are they should be announced soon to boost confidence in the territory.

It is believed that China may be ready to help stem the influx of Vietnamese boat people by intercepting the vessels as they sail southwards down the China coast and towing them back into Vietnam's territorial waters.

But a Chinese source has declined to confirm this, saying the matter could not be dealt with in a blanket manner. "If we tow all the boats back, we may be accused."

But he noted that China had recently tightened up the interception of boat people, while authorities in coastal areas were told not to allow Vietnamese boats to enter Chinese waters.

"Road and railway traffic along the coast as well as the (Sino-Vietnamese) border have also been checked more severely," he said.

Mr Mike Hanson, the Government's refugee coordinator, said that such a move by China would constitute a major step in bringing the problem under control.

Present intelligence shows that all those arriving in Hong Kong now have made their way through China, either by sailing from North Vietnam down the South China coast or by crossing the border and going overland down to Behai, where they buy a boat for the last leg of the journey to Hong Kong.

It will also boost confidence if China allows part of the Special Administration Region Land Fund—which now amounts to more than \$16.5 billion—to be used to finance pre-1997 infrastructure programme.

Set up under the Joint Declaration, this fund collects on behalf of the future SAR [Special Administrative Region] Government half of all proceeds from land sales until the transfer of sovereignty.

Under the terms of the agreement, this money must be deposited in Hong Kong and cannot be drawn on except—on the recommendation of the Sino-British Land Commission—to finance land development and public works being undertaken in the territory.

Since the plunge in local confidence following June 4, the Bank of China and the Hong Kong Bank have called for part of the fund to be used to finance Hong Kong's massive infrastructure programmes now being planned, such as the \$30 billion airport project.

So far, land commission officials have been cautious in their response.

According to a Chinese representative to the Commission, the British side has yet to formally raise a proposal to use the fund for the new airport project.

"It is not the time to say the Chinese side has adopted a position," he said. "The issue will be considered only when the British side provides information on the issue."

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

22 Feb 90

